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NOTICE OF AN EARTHENWARE TOY CRADLE IN THE BATEMAN MUSEUM AT LOMBERDALE HOUSE

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F. S. A.,

&c. &c. &c.

THE highly interesting little object engraved on Plate XV. is preserved in the museum of the late Mr. Bateman, at Lomberdale House, Derbyshire, and has been thought well worthy of careful illustration in these pages. It is a small earthenware Cradle of the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is, as far as my knowledge goes, unique. The form is an excellent example of the shape and proportions of the cradles of the period to which it belongs, and it is, as will be seen, elaborately ornamented. It is formed of common brown earthenware, of the same kind, only of somewhat finer quality, as the large dishes usually known to collectors as "Toft Dishes," *i. e.*—dishes made by Thomas or Ralph Toft. The body of the vessel is of a rich reddish brown clay, the ornaments being laid on in buff and black, in "slip." It bears on its head the date of 1693, but has not the advantage which the Toft dishes* possess, of having the name of the maker also laid on its surface.

This curious relic—one of the most interesting examples of English fictile art of that date, in existence, measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. It has rockers, and is, indeed, a complete cradle in every part. In this kind of ware the body, the ordinary coarse brown or buff clay of the district, is, after the vessel has been formed, first coated over with its ground colour, and the patterns are then laid on in "slip," in the required colours (usually buff and black), and the whole is afterwards glazed.

* In a future number I purpose giving a paper on these interesting dishes.

Plot, who wrote in 1686—only seven years before this curious cradle was made—speaking of the clays of which the “slips” to which I have alluded are made, says—“These mixt with water, they make into a consistence thinner than a Syrup, so that being put into a bucket it will run out through a Quill. This they call *Slip*, and is the substance wherewith they *paint* their wares, whereof the

1. Sort is called the *Orange Slip*, which, before it is work't, is of a greyish colour, mixt with orange balls, and gives the ware (when annealed), an orange colour.
2. The *White Slip*: this, before it is work't, is of a dark blewish colour, yet makes the ware yellow, which being the *lightest* colour they make any of, they call it, as they did the clay above, the *White Slip*.
3. The *Red Slip*, made of a dirty reddish clay, which gives ware a black colour.”

When the clay vessels have become dry, he says—“They *slip*, or *paint* them, with their severall sorts of slip, according as they designe their work; when the first slip is dry, laying on the others at their leisure, the *orange slip* makeing the ground, and the *white* and *red* the paint; which two colours they break with a *wire brush*, much after the manner they doe when they *marble* paper, and then *cloud* them with a *pencil* when they are pretty dry. After the vessels are painted they *lead* them with that sort of *Lead Ore* they call *Smithum*, which is the smallest ore of all, beaten into dust, finely sifted, and strewed upon them, which gives them the *gloss*.”

It would be presumptuous to attempt decisively to connect this little cradle with any one of the makers of brown ware of the period to which it belongs. It is, however, more than probable that the maker of the cradle was one of the family of Toft, who were potters at Burslem in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. It was bought many years ago, by Mr. Bateman, at Youlgreave, from I believe, one of the family of Toft, which has for a very long period been resident in that village, and which family was doubtless connected with those of Burslem. It is not, therefore, mere idle speculation to suppose that this little cradle was made for some child of his own family, or connections, by one of the Tofts, the potters, of Staffordshire, and that thus it came into the possession of the Tofts of Youlgreave. Be this as it may, the relic is eminently worthy of being engraved and noticed in the “RELICUARY.”

Derby.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JOHN HOWE, AN ASHFORD WORTHY.

BY THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, J. P.

I CANNOT conceive any thing more delightful to the mind, than the making note and record of high and noble virtues in the life and actions of a member of the human family—ennobling as well as delightful is the task—cheering as the voice of welcome, as thoughts of a happy home, or the smile of a friend: Charming! yes, truly

“ Charming as Divine Philosophy,
And musical as is Apollo's Lute ! ”

And such is my task in this humble endeavour to preserve from oblivion the name of John Howe, an inhabitant of Ashford-in-the-Water. His name stands high, in my estimation, among the men of genius and worth who are connected with my little favourite village.

John Howe was born about the year 1777, at a place called “ The Slack,” not far from Cressbrook; it is a small row of cottages, standing on a bleak and wild looking moor-like prominence, as if the buildings had been lifted out of the adjoining valley to look about them. At a very early age he was taken by a Mr. Morton, a tallow-chandler of Ashford, and when old enough was apprenticed to him; and he remained there until Mr. Morton retired from his trade and gave the business up to him. Mr. Morton being but a very indifferent writer, John Howe, who before that time had never been to any school, was sent to a Night School, and soon obtained sufficient learning to be able to keep the books of the business. He possessed a very excellent voice, and associated himself with other musical young men, and occasionally, with them, visited the houses in the village to sing glees, and furnish a sort of musical entertainment on leisure evenings. Through these meetings John became acquainted with another Ashford celebrity, a most accomplished literary lady, called “ Madam Blore;” his superior manners, excellent voice, and his taste for poetry, attracted her notice, and she might be considered ever afterwards as his friend and patron. By Madam Blore John was introduced to Anna Seward, with whose friendship he was afterwards honoured; both these highly talented ladies took much interest in young Howe, and encouraged him to pursue his poetical tastes. That Madam Blore thought very highly of John Howe, is very evident from the fact, that she stood sponsor to one of his daughters, who was named Eliza Dorothy, after her. Soon after this event Madam Blore died. John felt deeply the loss he sustained by her death, and in his lines, “ On the Death of a Friend,” may be seen how severely he lamented that event. I will insert the first stanza of the lines—

“ Why strike this unexpected blow ?
O Death ! why whelm me thus in woe ?
Why rob me of my only friend ?

Why like a sudden torrent rend
My sorrowing heart ! Officious tell
Me not how good she was—for well
I knew her virtues ! had I less
She'd died and I not known distress."

William Newton, of Cressbrook, whose portrait has adorned the "RELIQUARY," thought very highly of him. I have heard him speak in terms of great respect of his talents and his love of truth. He married in the year 1800, Mary, the daughter of a Mrs. Holmes, a much respected inhabitant of the village, but, alas ! Mary died in the year , leaving him with seven children—to one of them, Eliza Dorothy, I am indebted for much of this brief biography ; she writes about her father with that deep feeling of respect and reverence for his memory, which proves him to have been a kind and good parent. In one of her letters she writes, " My father could not leave us riches, he left us a good name, which unsullied we still hold for our children. I look back to him with a sigh, and think how little he was understood ; he was generous to a fault, and unsuspecting, an easy prey to the crafty and designing." He continued to carry on the business of a tallow-chandler, until through severe losses, and a fall from his horse, from which fall he never entirely recovered, he was obliged to relinquish it, and went to live at Litton, where he held a small farm ; and having married again to a person who enjoyed a small life annuity, he, by the sale of his book, his wife's income, and the farm together, was enabled to pass the latter portion of his life in very comfortable circumstances. He died in the year 1838, at Litton, at the age of sixty-two, honoured and respected by all who knew him ; his remains were buried at Ashford, near the spot where lay his dearly loved Mary, his first wife. The following lines, written on the death of his Mary—not published in his book, and the last lines he wrote, for the fall from his horse, from which he was taken up as dead, so affected him, that in the words of his intelligent daughter, "*he never was himself again—the fine gold became dim, although he gained bodily health and strength.*"

ON THE LOSS OF MARY.

" Come smiles, come gay attire, and hide
The grief which rankles in my breast ;
I'll lay my sable garb aside,
And seem to cold inquirers blest.
Yes ! I will happy triflers join,
As when grief's dart beside me flew ;
When peace and all its joys were mine,
And only woe's sad name I knew.
Ere death had seal'd that fatal doom,
Which call'd thee, Mary, to the Tomb.

" Hard was the stroke ! but oh ! I hate
The sacred pomp of grief to show ;
Throned in my breast, in secret state
Shall live the reverend form of woe.
For observation would degrade
The homage to her empire paid.

"I hate the tear which pity gives,
Am jealous of the curious eye;
The only balm my heart receives,
Is from my own unheeded sigh.
As veiled in night to sleep—a foe
I bend before the throne of woe.

"A face of smiles—a heart of tears,
So in the churchyard realm of death
The clod increasing verdure wears,
While all is cold and dead beneath."

The following little and trifling *Impromptu* was spoken by him to a friend of his, who gave it to me; it was caused by some anxious thoughts about his second marriage. He said, while in Sheffield, seeking the favour of his wished-for wife—

"I walk'd by myself,
I talk'd to myself,
And thus says myself to me,
Take care of thy health,
Take care of thy wealth,
For nobody cares for thee!"

In 1816 he published the book above referred to—a small volume of poems—which he entitled, "TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR," and which he dedicated to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The book of poems was purchased by the public very freely, and I think, affords sufficient evidence that John Howe, under more favoured circumstances, would have held no mean position among village minstrels. His satirical strictures on hypocritical pretensions to sanctity, caused him to be looked upon by some as an enemy to religious truth, and the busy tongue of bigotry poured out its accustomed venom upon him. I remember hearing one of his severe writings, the burthen of which may be gathered from the following words—

"Oh what a shame for religion to make farce on,
Between the congregation and a swearing drunken parson."

But his was clearly an attack on those who did dishonour to the sacred name of religion, and not against religion itself. It will be found that highly gifted men, especially those imbued with a poetical element, have always been prone to

"Look through Nature, up to Nature's God."

Even the "sweet singer of Israel" saw God's glory and greatness in the heavens, and the Divine Teacher taught his most sublime lessons from Nature, and made the lily of the field sacred by his blessed teaching. But to attack evil doers in high places, has always been a dangerous process, yet that glorious rebuke, "Thou art the man," from Nathan's lips, stands a mark of admiration to the world to this time. No doubt John Howe felt indignant at what he saw practised under the name of religion, and only differed from his neighbours in this, that he had the moral courage to attack and condemn the evil. The Poet Laureate writes of one in a similar dilemma—

"Perplex'd in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he beat his music out—
There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me—than in half the creeds."

I am anxious that the name of John Howe should be freed from any imputations on this head—his little volume is quite sufficient for the purpose—and those who knew him best, and loved him best, may find comfort in the words of Pope—

“For modes of faith let furious bigots fight,
His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right.”

He was a man of great natural powers; he lived at a time when politics ran high, and he entered into the political questions of the period with great spirit; his masterly advocacy of the side he took of a question—which was of the most liberal character and bearing—silenced or won his opponents; like all strong-minded men, who *dare* to think for themselves, and who see beyond the passing moment, he dared to express his convictions on all subjects, strongly and decidedly, fearing no consequences. No doubt this open bravery caused him to have many enemies, but that brave outspoken boldness was evidence of the noble daring of a great soul that could brook no shackles—that rebelled against oppression and injustice, and felt strong in the faith that *Time*, the great revealer, would, under the command of Divine Providence, on some future day, establish on the earth the reign of truth and righteousness and brotherly kindness. England owes much to the unflinching truthfulness of men like John Howe. I have heard him denounce Boroughmongery and Rotten Boroughs, and advocate Reform in Parliament most forcibly. For this he was looked upon as an enemy to the State, and yet I have lived to see the one abolished and the other become the law of the land! Then, for so speaking, he was called a *Jacobin*—now, for expressing the very same sentiments, he would be considered a true patriot! What a lesson for the honest hearted and right minded! Well says the Poet—

“The brave man ne'er despairs,
But lives where cowards die.”

I honour his memory; and it affords me much pleasure to think, that from one source or other, principally from his daughter Eliza Dorothy, I have got together sufficient materials to furnish this humble tribute of respect to the genius and worth of so true and well meaning a man as John Howe.

The following lines, from the poem called Monsal Dale, in his “*Trifles Light as Air*,” I here introduce, because it contains the story on which I have founded the following Legend of Demon's Dale—

“Beneath the Hough, where transverse valleys meet,
Is Demon's Dale, a dreary lone retreat—
Need I relate (what neighbouring peasants say),
How Hulac Warren here concealed lay,
Surprised and carried to his horrid den,
The fairest daughter of the sons of men;
An humble shepherdess—her father's flocks
She kept amid these mountains, from whose rocks
Her tuneful voice oft echoed through the woods,
And mingled with the murmur of the floods;
Hulac had eyed the virgin from afar,
Conceived her beauteous as the morning star,
Fixed in his purpose, often would he trace
Each secret winding with intention base.

Chance led Hedessa through the verdant grove,
 To spend the evening in the cool alcove,
 Where from the thicket springing on his prize,
 His yell triumphant rumbles through the skies ;
 Dread imprecations through each cavern roars,
 She from the Fates and Gods relief implores.
 With grief o'erpowered she instantly expires—
 The tears dissolved beneath the hill retires—
 Hence rose the Hedess spring.
 Hulas blasphemed the Gods, and to atone
 The heinous crime was turned to Warren Stone ;
 The ponderous mass has many a tempest braved,
 Through many an age the Wye its sides have lav'd,
 On the huge bulk the trembling ozers grow,
 Sigh in the wind—expressive of his woe.

HEDESSA, A LEGEND OF THE PEAK.

YE mountains, how lovely ye are ! The day-gods' rays fall lightly on your summits, and ye shine in beauty ! Ye valleys besprinkled with flowers, rich in green verdure, the sighing wind passes over you, gathers your perfume, and breathes sweetness ! Ye stately rocks, rearing your majestic fronts as if fixed on settled and eternal foundations ! And thou, fair pellucid streamlet, laving the feet of the everlasting hills, hurrying on over thy rocky pebbled bed, as if in haste to reach some far-off ocean of calmness and quiet ! I greet ye all. Your echoes seem to mock my lamentations, and to be indifferent to my sorrow ! but oh ! ye do sweetly discourse to me of the past, and give comfort to a heart now, alas ! sad, childless, widowed ! Ye—dear, loved, cherished scenes—bore witness to my bereavement, to the cause of my grief ; within this dell which ye encircle, my child, my Hedessa, poured out her soul ! on your lap of flowers, may yet be traced her footprints ; the melodious tones of her sweet voice still lingers in your caves and ravines ; her pure spirit yet haunts your woods and solitary places ! the murmur among your trees, the gurgles of the passing river, the evening's silence, and the morning's dawn, all breathe out salutations once dear to the heart of my loved, my lost one ! Shall I repeat the tale of my complaining, the cause of my sorrow and my tears ? yes ! majestic, dearly-cherished, but silent companions, I will ! Listen ! oh listen to my wail of sadness ! The hunter's horn sounded loudly into our chambers, still nearing our dwelling-place. Surprised, we looked around for the cause of the disturbance—Hedessa ran to yon peak to witness the approach of the hunters—she was seen by them, alas ! for her fate ! Hector Warren, their leader, saw her face ! she was very beautiful ! oh, treacherous beauty ! from that moment he used every device to possess her—a fatal opportunity soon presented itself, and seizing her fair hand, he poured forth his request, high in pretences, rich in promises ! With tears and entreaties Hedessa pleaded a settled love ! she pleaded in vain ! Hector Warren persisted in his unholy suit ! Hedessa yielded not ! firm to her first made vows she remained true and unsubdued, spurning his entreaties, promises, and pretensions. Enraged at her unflinching fidelity, promises and pretensions failing, Hector attempted to secure her by force. He

seized her gentle form—stifling her cries, he bore her away, and in his arms carried her to the peak of yon cavernous Tora. Standing on that overhanging ledge, where the honey-flower and the wild rose twine in undisturbed possession, the frenzy of despair came to the soul of Hedessa. A power superhuman was bestowed upon her by the Gods, and with one desperate bound she freed herself from the arm that encircled her! but, oh! sad to tell! her life was the penalty of the struggle, for she fell from that fearful height. After long and anxious searching, we found her mangled body at the foot of that rock. There her spirit pure and untainted left her! Yes! there my child, my loved one, breathed her last sigh, but ere it passed away she related the story of her seizure and her escape. Above yon rocky prominence, covered over with the branches of hazel and the leaves of the oak, on a bed of the sacred plant, in her last resting-place, lie the remains of my Hedessa. The wail of grief, in loud and hallowed lays, long resounded its outpouring of sadness in the valley, and on the appearance of each new moon—fair goddess of the night! until this heart break, and this bosom ceases to heave, the solemn dirge and wail shall be repeated. Fragments of the rock from which my Hedessa fell, form the circle round the spot on which the body lies, securing the inclosure (now sacred ground) from the intrusion of whatever is impure. Near the place where my loved one fell, a stream of water, pure as her own soul, yea! pure as innocence itself, gushed forth into being; and while these mountains, and these woods and valleys remain, the spirit of my Hedessa will visit the scenes, and bless with its presence the flowing water of the *Hedess* spring!

But of Hulac Warren? The dye of guilt glared in his eyes! Baffled in his unholy attempt on my child, a deadly destroying rage burned its fires into his heart. He wandered about these beautiful places, unconscious of their loveliness. Abandoned and avoided, a stranger to repose, condemned and uncared-for, his days and nights were filled with bitter moanings and savage denunciations—no moment's quiet cheered him, no word of sympathy or pity fell on his ear. At last reason forsook him! he became a maddened maniac, a ferocious monster. The wild cat and the he-wolf fled at his approach. At the foot of the dale, washed by the water of the river, lies a huge stone! *that* stone bears his name, and there will remain, as the only record to all future generations of the fate of the unblest and wicked *Demon—HULAC WARREN!*

London.

BROWNE, OF LINGS, DERBYSHIRE, CLAIMING TO BE VISCOUNT MONTACUTE.

BY FREDERICK BRADLEY.

FOR the last two hundred years, a Roman Catholic family of the name of Browne, has resided in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield. First, on a farm at Newbold, where they also possessed a small freehold; and afterwards at Lings, on the Wingerworth estate of the Hunlokes.

These Brownes, though living for several generations in the condition of obscure farmers, claim to be the representatives of one of our most ancient and noble houses; and hence their claim to a place in the "RELIQUARY." The story of their reverse of fortune, like many contained in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes," reads less like a simple record of facts, than a chapter from some romance. To tell this story, which merits as able a chronicler as Ulster King-at-Arms, I have briefly attempted in the present genealogical sketch.

It would be superfluous to reproduce here the illustrious pedigree of the Viscounts Montacute, of Cowdray, and Battle Abbey, co. Sussex; nor is it necessary to my narrative, which only dates from the time of Francis, the third Viscount, to do so. This patriotic nobleman had issue by his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester:—1. Anthony, baptized at Battle Abbey, 20 August, 1620; stated by Collins to have died unmarried. 2. Francis, *m.* Mary, daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Powis, but died without issue. From the misfortunes of his brother Anthony, he succeeded his father as fourth Viscount. 3. Henry, *m.* Barbara, daughter of James Walsingham, of Chesterford, co. Essex, Esq., and succeeded his brother Francis as fifth Viscount. Elizabeth, *m.* Christopher Roper, Lord Teynham.

From Anthony, the eldest son of the third Lord Montacute, the Brownes, of Lings, claim to be lineally descended, and by right of such descent, to be heirs to the title, which is now in abeyance.

According to the family tradition, upon which their claim is founded, and which is supported by the strongest evidence, it appears that an unfortunate disagreement arose between Anthony and his father, perhaps originating in political antagonism, which subsequently led them to take opposite sides in the great conflict; no extraordinary case in those passionate times. Whatever might have been its cause, it soon resulted in an angry parting, destined to be for ever, and fraught with the most evil consequences to the fortunes of Anthony and his posterity. He left home, and occupied himself, until the Rebellion, in continental travel. On a previous occasion, when abroad, a singular incident occurred in his chequered history, which has been preserved by a painting, formerly at Cowdray; it represents the unexpected meeting, at Venice, of the three brothers—Anthony, Francis, and Henry, who had set out with their respective tutors, by different routes, to make a tour of the Continent, and chanced to reach, without any preconceived design, the same place at the same moment.

The wanderer, after visiting the other principal cities of Europe, had arrived at the Hague, when the bursting of the storm-cloud of civil discord in England, induced him to repair thither. Without communicating with his father, who had joined the Parliamentary ranks, Anthony at once offered his services to the Cavaliers, and received a Major's commission in Newcastle's command. He was present at the siege of York, where, on the 10th January, 1643-4, he married Bridget, daughter of James Maskew, of that city, Esq., a devoted Royalist, and owner of large estates in the county, who, together with his two sons, was slain at Marston Moor. His sojourn at York was to be a memorable episode in the Major's life, pleasantly so, as meeting there with that wife who shared and alleviated the bitter griefs of his after days; and painfully so, for a disaster that there befel him. In an ill-fated sally from the city he had his leg broken, and fell into the hands of the beleaguers. His captivity, however, was not of long duration, for on sufficiently recovering from his wound, he, in company with a brother officer, named Adlington,* effected his escape into Derbyshire.

The cause of the King, for which he had suffered and sacrificed so much, was now hopeless; and seeking an asylum from his vindictive enemies, Major Browne assumed the name of John Hudson, and placed himself under the protection of the Eyres, a Roman Catholic family, then resident at Newbold, near Chesterfield. His wife, who had also been imprisoned by the Roundheads, regained her liberty soon afterwards, and hastened to join her husband in his retreat; a knowledge of which, and other particulars respecting him, having been conveyed to her by a faithful soldier, named White, who had fought under the Major at York, and who for some act of bravery, had been rewarded with an ensigncy.

The pseudo John Hudson purchased from the Eyres, a house and a close or two of land at Newbold. At the present day the spot where his humble tenement stood is called "Hudson's Yard."

In this disguise did the truly honourable Anthony Browne continue, with patient fortitude, to support his family by agricultural pursuits; until with the Restoration came a revival of his hopes. What countless pent-up longings of weary years of waiting and restraint were loosed from Royalist hearts then. The time had come for the farmer to put aside his rustic garb, and to resume once more his own name and the silken doublet of the high-born Cavalier. Proceeding to London, full of joyous expectation, he petitioned the King for the restitution of his wife's estates which had been seized by Cromwell. But Charles had already bestowed them on a member of his dissolute court, Sir George Barlow, and refused to interfere in favour of the Major.

Deeply disappointed and bowed in spirit, the unhappy Anthony, for the first time since early manhood, sought the home and presence of his father, but only to meet with fresh disappointment on reaching

* Of Adlington Hall, in Cheshire. From him the Adlingtons of Calow, near Chesterfield, are descended.

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Cowdray, where he was informed, by new servants who did not know him, that the Viscount, in consequence of the part he had taken against the late King, had deemed it prudent to leave the country on the return of Charles II.

From his lordly ancestral home, whose threshold he was never more to cross, the dejected Major bent his steps to his cottage at Newbold, which he reached in a state of great mental and physical suffering; the exertion and fatigue of his journeyings having aggravated the old wound in his leg, which had never thoroughly healed. The end, hastened by this shock, was not far off, when the broken heart, shorn of its last earthly hopes, was to find peace unchanging. On the 6th of May, 1666, the accumulated sorrows of his troubled life completed their work, sixteen years before the death of his father.

He was buried in the ancient Catholic Chapel* at Newbold, belonging to the Eyre family, and their place of sepulture, where a tablet, surmounted by the Montacute crest, was erected to his memory. This memorial remained only until the reign of William III., when the Chapel was greatly injured by religious fanatics, and all its monuments destroyed or appropriated for their utility as mantel-pieces, lintels, &c. A copy of the inscription, taken by his daughter Martha, has been preserved in the family:—

"To the memory of the Hon^{ble} Anthony Browne, eldest Son of Francis, Vis^{ct} Montacute, of Cowdray, in Sussex, Major in the Volunteer Regiment at York, who was wounded in the Leg in a Sally from thence, 1644. (He married Bridgett Maskew, Daughter of James Maskew, of York, Esq^{re}, who, together with his two Sons, was killed at Marston Moor, fighting for their King and Country.) He left two Sons and two Daughters, John, Gervase, Christian, and Martha; he departed this life May 6th, 1666, aged 46 years.

"REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

" 'Tis very well known he had a great deal of trouble,
He suffered with patience, 'cause God made him able.
He liv'd a good Christian, and wished to get Heaven,
And hop'd that through Christ his Sins wou'd be forgiven."

By his wife, who survived him thirty-four years, he had issue:—
1. John, died unmarried. 2. Gervase. 1. Christina, m. — Lee, of Norton, co. Derby. 2. Martha, m. George Hall, of Hickling.

Mrs. Bridget Browne, with the assistance of presents from her husband's relatives, was always enabled to live like a gentlewoman. She died in 1700, and was buried, in accordance with her wish, by the side of her husband, in Newbold Chapel. A lock of her silvery hair, and

* This interesting Chapel, which for many years—probably ever since it was dismantled at the Revolution—had been desecrated as a cowhouse, has recently been restored by one of the Eyre family, and is once more used as their burying-place. There are occasional references to this Chapel in the Register of the Parish Church of Chesterfield, for instance—"Sept. 1678: Michael Browne de Newbold, sepult. apud Newbold capell. xvij^o die." About the time Joseph Browne, of Lings, instituted his suit for the recovery of the Viscounty, the grave of Anthony was opened, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Morewood, of West Hallam, and others, when the leg that had been broken was found seamed at the fracture.

a letter which she wrote to her daughter-in-law, Grace, a short time before her decease, relating to the disposal of her "little worldly effects," and impressing upon her children the rightfulness of their claim, are still in the possession of her descendants.

The third Viscount Montacute died in 1682, and was succeeded by his second son, Francis; who could not have been ignorant of the existence of his nephew Gervase, the rightful heir, from the fact before-mentioned, of Bridget Browne's receiving valuable presents from the Cowdray family, in her widowhood. Sometime about the year 1689, Gervase went to London to see his uncle, and was duly acknowledged, and promised the next succession to the title, when, it was argued, he might have it without trouble or expense. Satisfied with this assurance, Gervase, after registering his claim in the Herald's Office, returned. He died, however, twelve years before his uncle; and Henry, the third son of the third lord, became the fifth Viscount, to the exclusion of Gervase's children.

Since that time, the Brownes, unable from their indigent circumstances to prosecute their claim, and waiting a failure in the issue male of the fifth lord, never appear to have taken any active steps to regain their inheritance, until, on the death of the eighth Viscount the long-looked for failure happening, Joseph Browne, of Lings, advanced his claim to the coronet and lands.

Gervase Browne, the second son of Anthony, was born at Newbold, in 1650. After his father's death, he worked as a mason in Nottinghamshire, where he married Grace, the daughter of — Smith, of Hickling. He then came to Stanton, near Bakewell, and bought a piece of marble-land at Ashford, where he supplied marble for Chatsworth, &c. He had a son killed at the quarry in 1695. In 1687, he purchased the farm at Newbold, of his mother and brother John, whither he removed in 1695. In the following year he sold the farm, and died at Wingerworth. He was buried at Newbold. A curious "Invinuetory" of his "Goods & Chattill," taken 29th April, 1696, values his personal estate at £99 5s. 2d. He had issue:—1. John, *unmarried*, killed at Ashford. 2. Gervase, died *unmarried*. 3. Joseph. 1. Ann, *m.* Francis Childs. 2. Catherine,* *m.* John Hawson. 3. Mary, *m.* Henry Stringfellow, of Wingerworth.

Joseph Browne, died in 1795, buried at Wingerworth, had issue by his wife Gertrude, daughter of — Bywater, of Wingerworth:—1. Joseph. 2. Francis, died *unm.* in London. 1. Ann, died *unm.* in London. 2. Grace, *m.* William Hopkinson, of Leeds. 3. Catherine, died *unm.*

Joseph Browne, of Lings, in the parish of North Wingfield, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of — Fox, of Whittington. On the death of the eighth Viscount Montacute, who was drowned at the falls of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine, in 1793, the last of his line, Joseph Browne put forward his claim to the title and estates, as the lineal representative of the

* "Novembris, 1687. Catherina filia Jervas Browne de Newbold et Gracia vxoris bapt. vj."—*Chesterfield, P. R.* In the same Register there are contemporaneous entries relating to two other families of Browne, of Newbold.

eldest son of the third Viscount. But old and poor, he could not collect the necessary legal proofs in support of his evidence, and after refusing, in the "*aut Cæsar aut nullus*" spirit, an offer of ten thousand pounds to relinquish all claim to the Viscountcy, he was unsuccessful; a more powerful claimant, Mark Anthony Browne, being declared the 9th Viscount, as descended from John, second son of Anthony, the eldest son of the first Viscount, on whose death the title again became extinct.

Joseph died at Lings, and was buried at Wingerworth. He had issue:—1. Henry, died *unm.* 2. Joseph, died in infancy. 3. Joseph. 4. John, *m.* Ann, daughter of — Wildish, of co. Kent. 1. Martha, died *unm.* 2. Priscilla, died *unm.* 3. Ann, *m.* Aaron Frost, of Chesterfield. 4. Mary, *m.* William Mower, of Oxford Street, London.

Joseph Browne, of Lings, by his wife Tabitha, daughter of — Ollerenshaw, of Chesterfield, had issue one son:—

The late Francis Browne, of Lings, who will be long and agreeably remembered by a wide circle of friends, for his genial and hospitable nature. Though two centuries of misfortune and drudgery had elapsed, since from being its lords, his ancestors became tillers of the soil, many traces of the nobleman still survived in that honest Derbyshire farmer. His features bore a remarkable resemblance to the Montacute physiognomy. This likeness is still more striking in some of his children; any one acquainted with the portrait of the first Viscount, would readily recognise in them the veritable though unfortunate descendants of Mary's celebrated peer.

Chesterfield.

THE TRADERS' TOKENS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F. S. A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 112.)

DERBY. (Continued.)



Obverse—BENJAMIN . SMEDLEY . AT = In the field, within the inner circle, three goats' heads, two and one, erased.

Reverse—IN . DARBY . 1664 = In the field within the inner circle HIS
HALF
PENNY

Smedley was evidently an Innkeeper at the "Three Goats' Heads." This is of course the Cordwainers' Arms, although the chevron does not appear.

In the Register of St. Peter's Parish, Derby, occurs the following—

1663. Bap. Stephanus fillius Benjamin Smedley bap. 6 die March anno pdxit.

In St. Werburgh's Churchwardens' Accounts is the following entry—

1676. Decr. Pd. Fran: Smedley for Cotters & rings ... 00 01 00

In St. Alkmund's Register, Derby, is the following—

1676. Buried William y^e son of Thomas Smedley 26 January.

In St. Werburgh's Register is the following—

1653. An y^e dawter of Thomas Smedley bap. 18 d. of Septem.

In All Saints' Register are the following—

Smedly. 1673. July 18. Bap. Benjamin Sonne of Benjamin.

1675. Oct. 10. Sep. The wife of Benjamin.

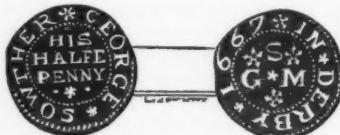
1676. Nov. 10. Bap. Elizabeth Daughter of Thomas.

1692. Mar. 27. Sep. Katherine Daughter of Benjamin.

Smedly. 1695. Mar. 5. Sep. Ould Iohn.

21. Sep. Ffrancis.

Smedley. 1696. Dec. 11. Bap. Jacob Son of Nathaniel.



Obverse—GEORGE . SOWTHER = In the field within the inner circle HIS
HALF
PENNY

* * *

* S *

Reverse—IN . DERBY . 1667 = In the field within the inner circle G * M

There is nothing on this token to indicate to what trade George Sowther, or as the name now is spelled Sowter, belonged. It is however, more than probable, that he was a butcher or baker. It is also highly probable that he was of the same family as the William Sowter, to whose house so sad an interest is attached, as being the one wherein the Plague broke out in 1592. Regarding this terrible visitation, the following extract will be read with interest—

"1592. In October of this year, the great Plague began in Derby, in the house of William Sowter, Butcher, in the parish of All Saints: It also broke out in the parish of St. Alkmund."

October 1592. "The Plague begun in *Darby* in the house of William *Sowter* bootcher in the p'she of All: Sta: in *Darby*. Robertt *Woode* Ironmonger, and Robertt *Brookhouse* Tanner, then bayliffes, and yt continued in the towne the space of twelve moneths att the least as by the register may appeare."

Immediately after this entry we find the names of several who are stated to have died "ex peste."

Nov. Sep. Maria Smyth Vidua sep. 22 die expeste.
December. Joh'es filius Will'mi Sowter Sep, expeste V. die.
Alicia uxor Will'i. Sowter sep. expeste 25^o die.
Edwardus filius Will'mi Sowter sep. expeste 29^o die.
Maria filia Will'mi Sowter sep. expeste eodem die.
Will'mus Sowter Lanius sep. expeste 8^o die.

October 1593. "About this tyme the plauge of pestilence by the great mercy and goodness of Almighty God stayed past all expectation of man for it ceased upon eodayne at wyche tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole p'she, for there was not two houses together free from it, and yet the Lord bade the angell staye as in *Dauides* tyme. Hys name be blessed for ytt. *Edward Bennett* Minister."

The following notices occur in All Saints Register—

Sowter. 1659. Aug. 10. Bap. William Sonne of George.
Souter. 1662. Dec. 6. William Sonne of George.
Souter. 1664. July 2. Sep. Roberte.
July 17. Elezabeth daughter of Roberte.
Soutor. 1664. Feb. 28. Sep A male and female Infante of George Soutors.
1700. Sept. 9. Sep. George Sowter.

In St. Peter's Register occurs the following entry—

1614. Nup. Nathanael Sowter et Alicia Daneport 23 die Martil.



HIS

Obverse—THOMAS . STRONG = In the field within the inner circle HALF

PENY

* * *

Reverse—IN . DARBY . 1666 = In the field, within the inner circle, a knot and flowers, with the initials T . S

In St. Werburgh's Parish Register, Derby, the following entries occur—

1662. Elizabeth the daughter of John & Elizabeth Stronge was buried the 24 of November.

1680. Thomas the son of Thomas Stronge baptized the 24th of July.
Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Strong bapt. the 20 of March 1681.

1685. Rachel the daught. of Thomas and Rachel Stronge bapt. 23 of June.
 1686. Sampson y^e son of Thomas Strong borne at Shirly bapt. pmo. Junii.
 1689. Thomas the son of Thomas and Mary Stronge, borne at Shirly and bapt.
 y^e 29th Augt.
 Sarah the daughter of Thomas and Rachel Stronge bapt. Novem^r. 24th.
 1691. John the son of Thomas and Mary Strong bapt. February 14.

In St. Werburgh's Churchwardens' Accounts are the following entries—

1681. April 4 Thomas Strong was chosen one of the Churchwardens & Overseers.*
 1683. Thomas Strong was one of the assistant overseers, &c. and assessors.
 1683. Signs the churchwardens book

Several entries of money paid to		£	s.	d.
1702.	Widdow Strong	2	12	0
	Given to Widdow Strong's Daughter at Seaverall times	0	5	9
	Paid for Widdow Strong's Cow grass	1	6	6
1680.	Widow Strong when sick	0	1	0
	To Gooddy Strong	0	1	0
(Several entries this year.)				
1683.	Paid Thomas Stronge	4	12	10½
1705.	Pd. for Widdo Strong's Coffin	00	06	06
	Pd. for Widdo Strong's Grave	00	00	04
	Pd. for Bread for Widdo Strong & Millnes's child			
	Funerall	00	03	00
	Pd. for ale for y. same	00	02	00

Some silver tokens, struck partly in connection with the town of Derby I purposely omit in this place, in order to bring them in at the close of the series.

DORE.



Obverse—ROBERT . UNWEN . IN = In the field, within the inner circle, a hammer and a pair of pincers, upright.

Reverse—DORE . IN . DARBY . SHEIR = In the field, within the inner circle

* * *
 R V
 * 1 *
 2

The issuer of this token was, doubtless, a blacksmith, as is denoted by the introduction of the hammer and pincers. The Arms of the Blacksmiths are, a chevron between three hammers, crowned, but a single hammer, crowned, is frequently used. The device of hammer and pincers on this token is unusual.

* I have the whole of his accounts for this year in my own possession.

DRONFIELD.

Obverse—JOHN . BATE . 1666 = Arms.

HIS
Reverse—OF . DRONFIELD = HALF
PENNY

Of this token I have only the above meagre description, and no specimen has come under my notice; I am therefore unable either to give an engraving or properly to describe it.

The following entries in the Parish Register of Dronfield, for which I am indebted to Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Rector of that parish, refer to the issuer of this token and his family. Persons of the name of Bate still reside in Dronfield—

- 1666. January. Dorothy, ye Daughter of John Bate, bap. ye 25th day.
- 1668. Februarie. Dorothy, ye Daughter of John Bate, Esq., bap. ye 30th day.
- 1669. February. John, ye Sonne of John Bate, Esq., was buried ye 7th day.
- 1670. January. John Bate, Esq., elected Churchwarden of Dronfield.
- 1674. January. Joseph, ye Sonne of John Bate, bap. ye 21st day.
- 1675. January. Joseph, ye Sonne of John Bate, Esq., bap. ye 21st day.
- 1680. May. Ollive, ye Daughter of John Bate, bap. ye 12th day.
- 1684. March. John Bate and Elizabeth Gill married 2nd day.
- 1688. May. Ollive, Daughter of John Bate, buried 13th day.
- 1695. November. John Bate buried the 14th day.
- 1705. May. John Bate and Elizabeth Minion married 1st day.

A Benjamin Bate, of Dronfield, was a button maker at that place in 1700.



Obverse—HENRY . BLYTH . IN = Within the inner circle the Apothecaries' Arms, in a shield.

HIS
Reverse—DRONFIELD . 1666 = Within the inner circle HALF
PENNY
... .

The Blythes, of Dronfield, were of the same family as those of Norton, and were people of considerable note in the district. William Blythe, who appears to have made a fortune by trade, had a grant of Arms in the reign of Henry VII. (1485). The arms are, *ermine*, three roebucks trippant, *gules*, attired, *or*; crest, on a wreath, a roebuck's head, *ermine*, *gules*, attired *or*, gorged with a chaplet, *vert*. This William Blythe was father of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and of Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The monument of William Blythe and his wife, and another of their eldest son, Richard, are in Norton Church. The monument was put up by Bishop Geoffrey Blythe, who founded a chantry for the souls of his parents. In 1524, he agreed with the parish to give ten marks for the purpose of keeping up a stock of ten kine, in consideration of a little croft on the west side of Norton Green, on which he built the Chantry Chapel. The Vicar was bound to keep up the stock of

* Lysons.

kine, in default of which he was to forfeit the corrody of nine gallons of ale and nine keyst of bread, which he received weekly from Beauchief Abbey, till the stock was made good. This Chantry Chapel, which, after the Reformation, had been desecrated and converted into an ale-house, was pulled down by Mr. Joseph Offley.* About the year 1622, Charles Blythe or Blithe, a descendant, sold the Norton Estate to John Bullock, but a junior branch of the family continued to reside at Norton for some time afterwards. The following entries occur in the Registers of Norton Parish—

Willielmus Blithe filius Willielmi Blithe de Norton, bapt. xxix Junij 1570.
 Barbara Blithe soror Hieronimi Blythe de Grennell Armiger sep. 20 Jan. 24 Eliz.
 Anna Relicta Johannis Blithe nuper de Lees defunct mater William Blithe nunc de Lees yeoman, Sep. 19 Apr. 1584.
 Anna vxor Hieronimi Blithe de Grennell armiger modesta pia et Beneficientissima matrona sep. 29 March, 1585.
 Franciscus uxor Thurstoni Kirk de Grennell yeoman filia Hieronimi Blithe armigeri sep. 31 Dec. 28 Eliz.
 Robertus Blythe de Woodsets yeomā sep. 8 Sept. 1591.
 Hieronimus Blythe de Grennell armiger pater Anthonij Blythe armig' sep. 26 Mar. 1593.
 Willm s. of Wm Blythe de Lees ex Francisc. nee Vessie bapt. 8 May, 1608.
 Antonius Blythe de Byrchett poe de Dranfield armiger sepults. fuit in capella ecclia poah de Norton adiunct Tertio die Junii in nocte 1601.
 Carolus Blithe generosus sep. 12 July, 1645.
 William Blyth of Norton, tanner, sep. 6 Ap. 1654.
 Gulielmus Blyth, Generosus de Lees sep. 2 Feb. 1675.
 Robertus Fern Generos' et Maria Blyth vid. de Lees nupt. 3 Dec. 1680.

The accompanying pedigree of the Blythes of Norton, etc. (Plate XVI.), for which I am indebted to my excellent genealogical friend, Mr. W. Swift, whose name has so often graced the pages of the "RELICUARY," will show the descent of the family from the time of Henry V. The issuer of the token I believe to be Henry Blythe, the youngest son, by his second wife, of Charles Blythe, who sold the Norton Estate, and died in 1645.

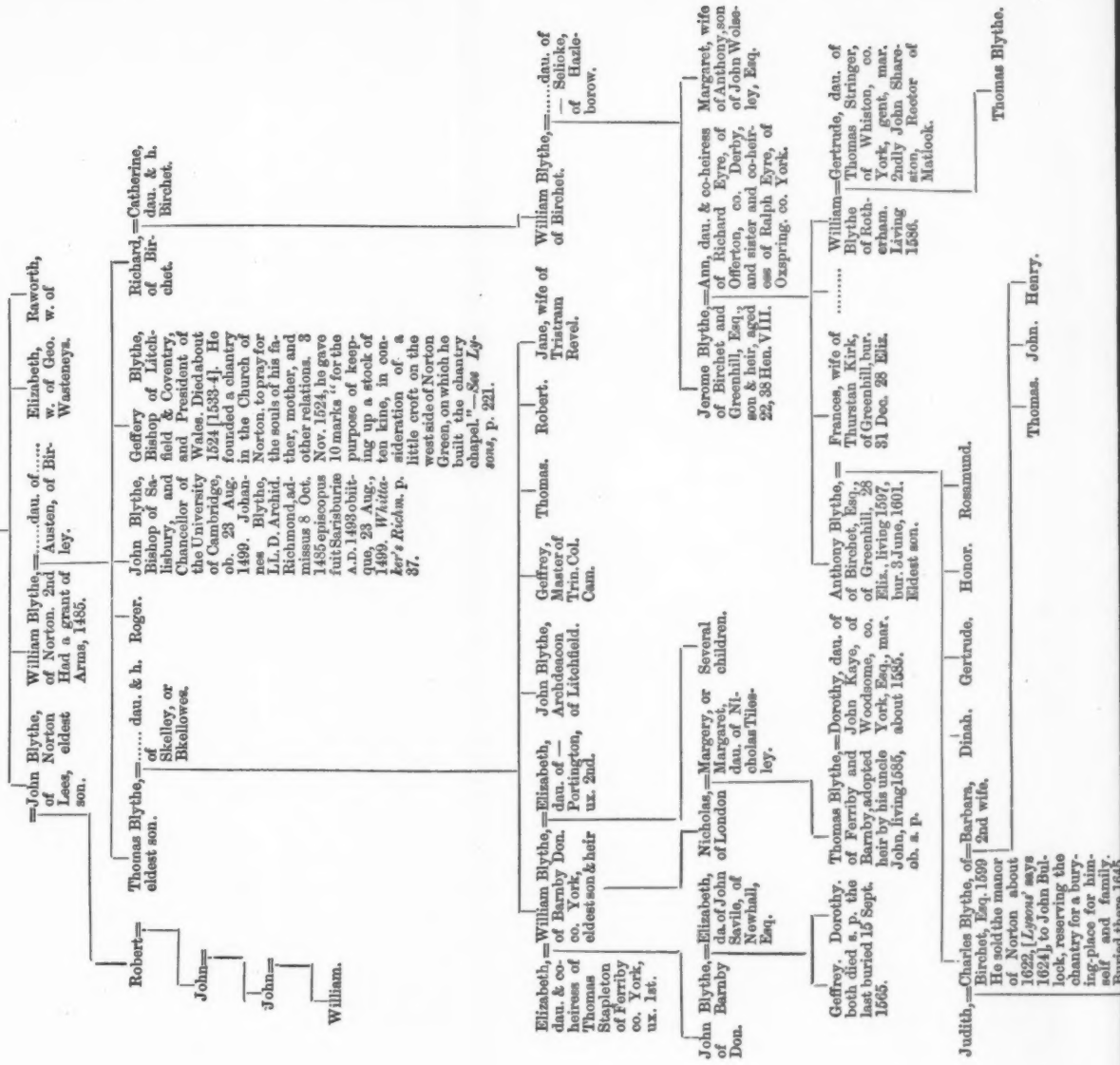
The following Deed is the earliest of this family that I have met with :—

Sciāt, &c. Ego Will's Chaworth Dns de Norton dedi, &c. Johi de Blithe heredibz t assign suis dno mesuag' in le Lyes in pōch de Norton cu t'is boscis p'tis pastur t cu omibz alijs ptin t p'ficijs p'dcā mesuag' quoq modo ptinent vid illud mesuag' in q' idm Johes nunc manet t aliud mesuag' vocat Coliteland [highland] Hend t tenend p'fato Johi heredibz t assign suis, &c. Hijs testibz Thom. P'ker Willo Selliok Ade P'ker Robto Aleyn Thom. Bircched Joh. Brian t alijs Dat. apud Norton die Dnics px post festu Sci Marci Euangelis anno regni Regis Edwardi t'oij post conquestu quadragesimo primo.

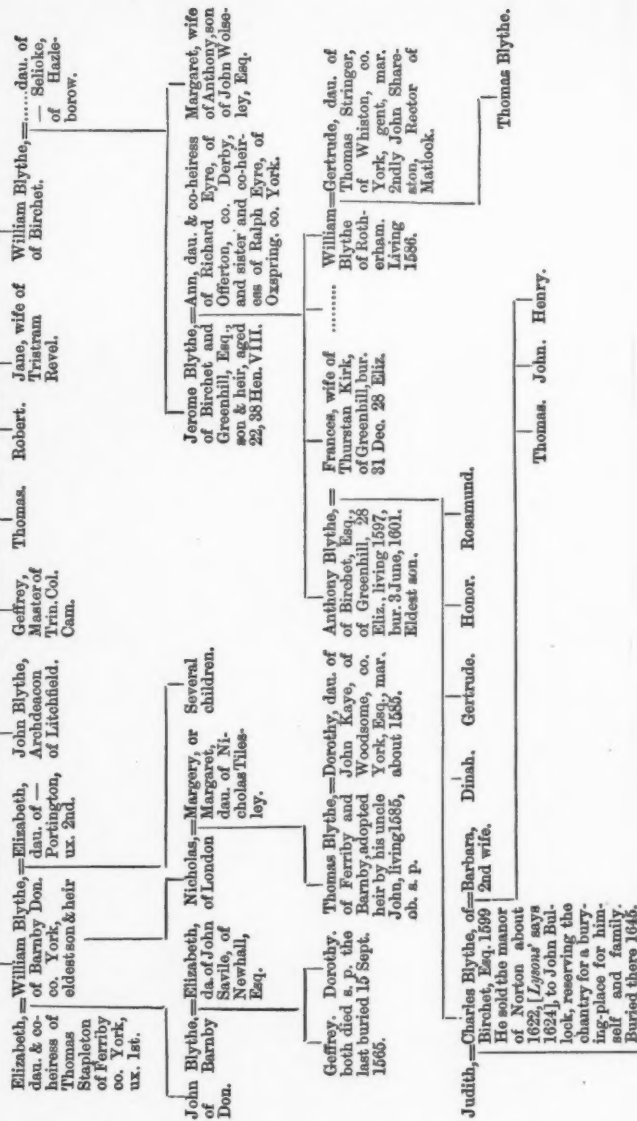
In the Parish Registers of Dronfield are many entries relating to Henry Blythe, the issuer of this token, and other members of the family. These have been most carefully sought out and copied for me by Mrs. Smith, the wife of the respected Vicar of Dronfield, who has thus done good service to a most interesting branch of local history, and to whom I beg to express my cordial thanks. The entries are as follows—

1589. March. Dorothy, y^e daughter of John Blythe, was bap. y^e 3rd die.
 1592. Julie. John, y^e Sonne of John Blythe, was bap. y^e 2nd die.
 1593. August. Anne, y^e Daughter of Anthony Blythe, Esq., was bap. y^e 15th die.
 1594. December. Gertrude, y^e Daughter of Anthony Blythe, Esq., was bap. y^e 24th die.
 1595. June. Elizabeth, y^e Daughter of Anthony Blythe, Esq., was buried y^e 22nd die.
 1595. November. Richard Blythe and Alice Baxton, were married y^e 29th day.
 1596. November. Charles, y^e Sonne of Anthony Blythe, Esq., was bap. y^e 2nd day.
 1597. January. Thomas Lobson and Sayro Blythe, were married att Brighton, y^e 5th die.
 1597. July. Charles, y^e Sonne of Anthony Blythe, Esq., was buried att Norton, y^e 2nd die.
 1598. March. Elyenor, y^e Daughter of Anthony Blythe, Esq., bap. y^e 26th day.
 1599. May. Charles, y^e Sonne of Anthony Blythe, Esq., bap. y^e 23rd day.
 1601. April. John Blythe elected one of the 4 Churchwardens of Dronfield.

WILLIAM BLYTHE, of NORTON LEES, TEMP. HEN. V.



chapel."—See *Lyt-*
ons, p. 221.



NOTES.

JASON BLYTH, 1623.
CORNELIUS BLYTHE of Cold Aston, mar.
Ann, dau. of Godfrey Burton, of Dron-
field, gent., who was born about 1640.
GREGORY BLYTH, mar. Mary, dau. of
John Beresford, of Wensley. Living
1677.
ANTHONY BLYTHE died seized of the
Manor of Dronfield in 1601. — *Lyttons*.

Samuel Blythe, =
of Norton [Esq.]

field, gent., who was born about 1640.
GREGORY BLYTH, mar., Mary, dau. of
John Beresford, of Wenaley, Living
1677.

ANTHONY BLYTHE died seized of the
Manor of Dronfield in 1601.—*Lysons*.
10 April, 40 Eliz. ANTHONY BLYTHE, of
Birchett, gent., party to a Dood 39 Eliz.
1597, with the style of armiger, for
satisfying and payment of his debts,
assigned to Edw. More of Dovers, yea-
man, all his Goods & chattels moveable
& unmoveable, as well real as personall.

Samuel Blythe, =
of Norton Lees,
Dissenting Min-
ister at Atter-
cliffe Chapel.
Living 1716, bur.
at Norton 3 May,
1735, aged 62.

Benjamin Blythe,
of Derby, gent.,
died 23 April, 1756,
aged 44, bur. at
All Saints Church,
Derby.

Samuel Blythe, = dau. of
John Glover,
of Frome, co.
Somerset.

Dissenting Min-
ister at Frome,
Somersetshire,
and afterwards
of Birmingham.
Born at Norton
Lees 31 January
1719, died 23
Dec. 1796.

Robert Blythe, = Ann, eldest dau. of
George Brittain, of
Norton Lees and
born 19 Sept.
1755.
Sheffield, merchant.
Marr. 1783, Living
1817.

Robert Brittain Blyth. George. Henry. William. Thomas. Phoebe. Frederic. Helen. Edwin Verdon, Charles Berry. James Creerwick.
of Birmingham, 1840.

In a communication in the *Northern Star* in 1818, it is said—"The received Pedigree bring the Blythes, of Norton Lees, from *Thomas Blythe*, *
uncle to the two Bishops, from whom, after several generations, sprung William Blythe, of Norton Lees, yeoman. * * * He married to his
first wife Frances Vesey, of a very ancient family in the wapentake of Stratford and Tickhill, daughter to William Vesey, by whom he had William
Blythe, of Norton Lees, a commander in the Parliament army, who married a Bright, and died early in 1696. He had for a short time command
in Sheffield Castle. His family was brought up in principles of Nonconformity, and his son, William Blythe, obtained a license for having Divine
Service in his house at Norton Lees in the time of Charles II. His son and successor was a Dissenting Minister, and residing on the estate of
his ancestors, officiated in 1716 to a small congregation at Attercliffe."

1 April, 39 Eliz. William Blythe, of Lees, yeoman, settled his capl messuage or cheyffe manison-house with the appes in Norton, wch he had lately
purchd of John Bullock, Esq.; and also his messuage or tenement, with the appes in Aston als Cold Aston, wherein Richd Bower then dwelt to his
own use for life; rem't to John Blyth alias Rotherham (ancestor to the Rotherhams of Dronfield). Base son of the 4th Wm. Blyth; rem't to John Blyth
brother of 4th Wm. Rem't to Wm. Blyth son and heir of Richd Blyth, late doct., another brother to 4th Wm. the settler; rem't to John Blyth one
other son of 4th Richd doct.; rem't to the right heirs of the settler.

* It does not appear by the Visitation Pedigree that there was any such Thomas. The above table is partly copied from one in the MS. of the
late Rev. Joseph Hunter, who gives John, of Norton Lees, as the progenitor of that branch of the family.

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1605. September. Emmol, y^e Wife of John Blythe, was buried at Aston, * y^e 3rd day.
1613. April. Kingeslad Tailor and Elizabeth Blythe were married y^e 2nd day.
1614. September. William Blythe and Margaret Blythe were married y^e 30th day.
1615. December. William, y^e Sonne of William Blythe, was bap. y^e 30th day.
1617. June. Anna, Wife of John Blythe, was buried y^e 21st day.
1617. July. John Blythe, of Aston, was buried the 23rd day.
1618. July. Agnes, y^e Daughter of William Blythe, bap. y^e 1st day.
1624. September. Richard Blythe's Wife was buried y^e 30th day.
1627. May. Jane, y^e daughter of Charles Blythe, Esq., bap. y^e 3rd day.
1627. November. Foyne, y^e Daughter of William Blythe, bap. y^e 1st day.
1628. Februarie. William, y^e Sonne of Charles Blythe, Esq., was bap. y^e 26th day.
1629. November. Ellen, y^e Daughter of William Blythe, of Aston, bap. y^e 20th day.
1630. Aprill. Elizabeth, y^e Daughter of Charles Blythe, Esq., bap. y^e 24th day.
1630. March. William y^e Sonne of Charles Blythe, Esq., buried at Norton, y^e 7th day.
1631. Januarie. Sophia, Daughter of William Blythe, of Norton, bap. y^e 4th day.
1631. Januarie. Emma, Daughter of Charles Blythe, Esq., bap. y^e 4th day.
1632. October. Agnes Blythe, of Aston, was buried at Dronfield, y^e 2nd day.
1632. December. Jason Blythe was buried y^e 7th day.
1633. Aprill. Charles, y^e Sonne of Charles Blythe, Esq., was bap. y^e 9th day.
1635. March. Joyes, the Daughter of William Blythe (deceased), buried y^e 16th day.
1638. April. William Blythe, Esq., was elected Churchwarden of Dronfield.
1639. Januarie. William, y^e Sonne of William Blythe, was bap. y^e 29th day.
1640. June. Thomas, y^e Sonne of Charles Blythe, Esq., was bap. y^e 16th day.
1641. Januarie. Anthonio, y^e Sonne of William Blythe, was bap. y^e 2nd day.
1641. August. John, y^e Sonne of John Blythe, was bap. y^e 19th day.
1642. Februarie. Charles, y^e Sonne of John Blythe, was bap. y^e 23rd day.
1644. Aprill. Edward, y^e Sonne of Mr. Charles Blythe, was bap. y^e 25th day.
1644. August. Richard, y^e Sonne of John Blythe, was bap. y^e 4th day.
1645. Februarie. Richard, y^e Sonne of John Blythe, was buried y^e 2nd day.
1645. August. Dorothy, y^e Daughter of John Blythe, bap. y^e 31st day.
1647. June. Judith, Daughter of William Blythe, was buried y^e 24th day.
1648. June. Lydia, Daughter of William Blythe, bap. y^e 23rd day.
1649. December. Anne Blythe was buried y^e 21st day.
1650. Februarie. William Blythe was buried y^e 4th day.
1650. May. Anne, y^e Daughter of Hugh Blythe, bap. y^e 20th day.
1651. May. Emma, Daughter of William Blythe, bap. y^e 3rd day.
1654. May. Mardy, y^e Daughter of William Blythe, bap. 3rd day.
1656. March. Jossiah, y^e Sonne of William Blythe, bap. y^e 27th day.
1656. October. Annesse, y^e Daughter of Charles Blythe, Esq., bap. y^e 24th day.
1659. September. John, y^e Son of John Blythe y^e younger, bap. y^e 13th day.
1661. May. William, Sonne of William Blythe, Esq., bap. y^e 6th day.
1662. March. Thomas, y^e Sonne of John Blythe, Junr., bap. y^e 31st day.
1662. July. Gannoll, Sonne of William Blythe, bap. y^e 26th day.
1663. January. Hugh Blythe was buried y^e 6th day.
1663. December. John, y^e Sonne of Mr. Charles Blythe, was bap. y^e 12th day.
1665. August. John, y^e Sonne of William Blythe, Junr., was bap. y^e 23rd day.
1665. November. John, y^e Sonne of William Blythe, Jun., buried y^e 31st day.
1666. September. Mary, y^e Daughter of William Blythe, Esq., bap. y^e 30th day.
1667. January. John, y^e Sonne of John Blythe, Junr., buried y^e 5th day.
1670. January. John Blythe Esq., chosen Churchwarden of Dronfield.
1664. October. Hellen, y^e Wife of Mr. Henry Blyth, buried y^e 19th day.
1666. Februarie. Henry, y^e Sonne of Mr. Henry Blyth, bap. y^e 26th day.
1668. Januarie. John, y^e Sonne of Mr. Henry Blyth, bap. y^e 23rd day.
1669. October. Walter, y^e Sonne of Mr. Henry Blyth, bap. y^e 13th day.
1672. December. Mary, y^e Daughter of Mr. Henry Blyth, bap. y^e 20th day.
1678. Aprill. Mary, Daughter of Mr. Henry Blyth, buried 5th day.
Henry, Sonne of Mr. Henry Blyth, buried 12th day.
1680. June. Mr. John Blyth and Hannah Mason, married 26th day.
1680. January. Henry, Sonne of Mr. John Blyth, Senr., bap. y^e 6th day.
1681. January. Mary, y^e Daughter of Mr. John Blyth, bap. y^e 16th day.
1683. August. Thomas, Sonne of William Blyth (Coal Aston), bap. 19th day.

* "Aston," now Coal Aston.

1683. March. William Blyth elected Churchwarden.
 1683. July. Mrs. Barbara Blythe, Widdow, buried ye 20th day.
 1684. Februarie. John, Son of John Blyth, of Dronfield, bap. 22nd day.
 1686. May. Ollive, Wife of John Blyth, Senr. (Coal Aston), buried 30th day.
 1687. December. Joseph, Son of William Blyth (Coal Aston), bap. 4th day.
 1690. February. { Thomas, Son of John Blyth (Dronfield), bap. 18th day.
 { Barbara, Daughter
 1692. Februarie. Solomon, Son of William Blyth (Dronfield), bap. 18th day.
 1694. Aprill. Mary, Daughter of William Blyth (Coal Aston), bap. 19th day.
 1695. March. William Blyth, Senr., elected Churchwarden.
 1696. May. Hannah, Daughter of Mr. John Blyth, bap. 15th day.
 1696. October. David, Son of William Blyth, bap. 4th day.
 1705. January. William Blyth (Coal Aston) and Sarah Attersley, married 15th day.
 1708. May. William Blyth, Junr. (Coal Aston), buried 6th day.
 1717. February. Hannah, Daughter of Charles Blyth (Summerwood Top), bap. 16th day.
 1720. November. Emmeal, Daughter of Charles Blyth, (ditto) bap. 6th day.
 1721. January. Hannah, Daughter of Mary Blyth (Coal Aston), bap. 6th day.
 1721. October. Sarah, Daughter of Charles Blyth (Dronfield), bap. 4th day.
 1722. March. Elizabeth, Daughter of John Blyth, bap. 5th day.
 1731. January. Sarah Blythe, Widow (Coal Aston), buried 23rd day.
 1738. February. Ann Blythe, Spinster, buried the 9th day.
 1739. January. Mrs. Millicent Blythe, buried 31st day.
 1739. February. Margaret, Wife of Godfrey Blythe, buried 6th day.

One branch of the family of Blythe of Dronfield, resided at Coal Aston, and two brothers are said to have resided in one house there. They were millers, and rented the old Abbey Mill at Beauchief, which they held on lease. One of the brothers dying was buried in his own grounds. Their house still stands, and bears on a stone in the wall the letters and date * of I B.

A B.
1672.

There are still resident in Dronfield many persons of the name of Blythe.

(To be continued.)

Derby.

* From the information of Mr. Joseph Biggin, of Coal Aston.

REMARKS UPON A CLOGG ALMANACK, IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.

BY DR. J. BARNARD DAVIS, F.S.A.

My dear Sir,

It was with much pleasure that I received the last number of your "RELIQUARY" (No. 19)—always an interesting and instructive miscellany—for it contained an excellent paper, by Mr. John Harland, on Clogg Almanacks, which was materially supplemented and enriched by yourself. The subject of this paper had an especial interest to me, from the fact of my having recently become possessed of a fine one, and from finding this very Clogg described by the able writer of the memoir: I mean, that designated by him "The Bradbury Clog," and figured in Plate VIII. Fig. 1, besides having some of its details represented in Plate XII. The subject was very much of a new one to me, as I had before paid very little attention to Dr. Plot's elaborate and quaint explanation of Cloggs. The evening of the day on which the "RELIQUARY" reached me, I read over Mr. Harland's essay, Clogg in hand, and soon perceived that there were a few corrections and additions to the description of this wooden Almanack, which it would be easy for me to transmit to you. First, thanking you and Mr. Harland for the great amount of information conveyed to me, it is now my design to send you some further explanatory notes, especially bearing upon "The Bradbury Clog." I am happy to find that you are willing to listen to my suggestion, and to have the instrument re-engraved in a more careful and accurate manner, so as to avoid some of the oversights and errors which have crept into Plate XII.

Perhaps the most beautiful Clogg Almanack ever represented, is that engraved by Dr. Plot for his "Natural History of Staffordshire," of which you have given a careful copy in Plate IX., the printer only taking the trifling liberty of turning it upside downwards. The family Clogg here represented, was a square "stick," (it seems to me to be doubtful, whether the example from which Plot engraved was not a *brass* Clogg, although he certainly calls it a "square stick,") with four sides, and, as you have correctly said, not exactly as he depicted it. The truth is, Plot delineated the four *angles*, and, for the sake of perspicuity, made them appear as if the Clogg had eight sides. In his own words, "I have caused one of them to be represented in *piano Tab. 35*, each angle of the *square stick*, with the moiety of each of the *flat sides* belonging to it, being express't apart." It seems that Plot had much choice of Cloggs, for he alludes to many in the Ashmolean Museum, of which he was Keeper. He says, there were Norwegian Primstaves in the collection, in the form of staves to walk with; as well as one made of an oblong board, such as that you have engraved in Plate VIII. Fig. 2.

It is scarcely necessary for me to relate, that the days of the year are represented by the 365 notches at the *angles* of the Clogg, every

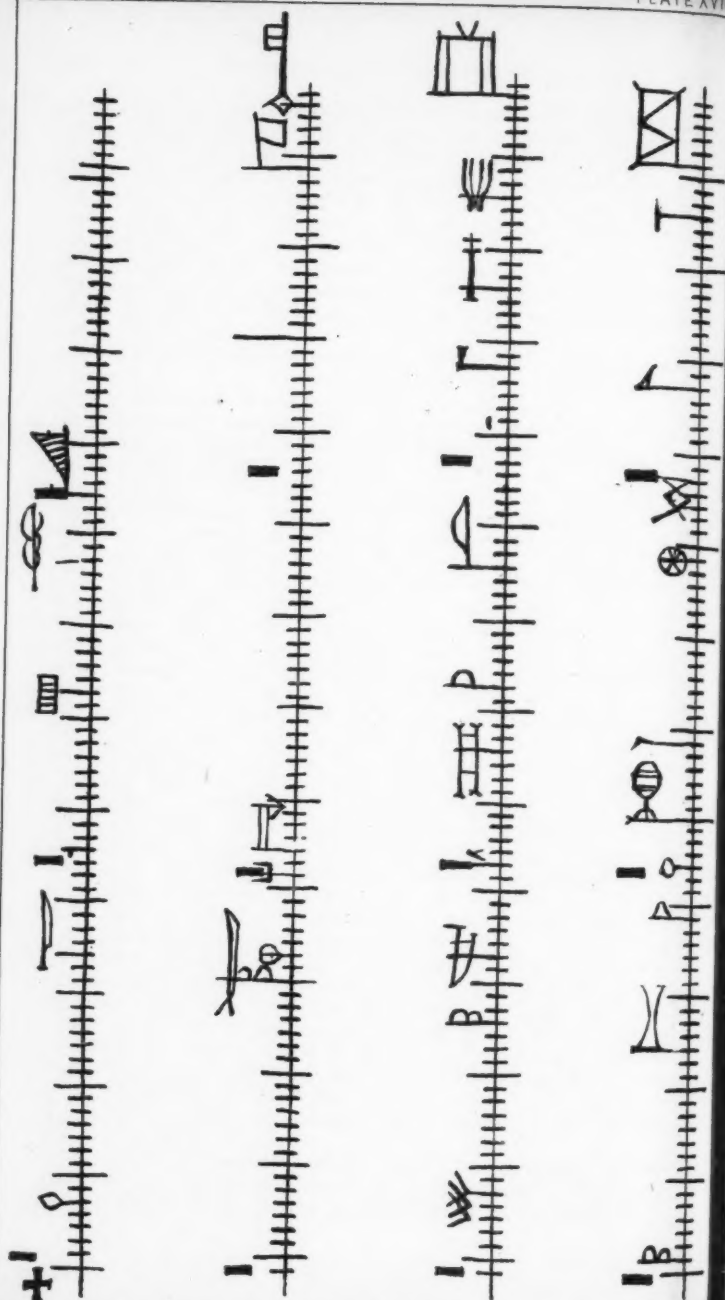
seventh day being marked by a deeper and larger notch, for Sunday; and that each of the four angles refers to three months, or a quarter of the year. One object of the instrument, which is a *perpetual almanack*, is to afford the means of ascertaining the *moveable feasts* of the year, which are determined by Easter. And to these moveable feasts and the mode of calculating them, all the marks on *one side* of each face of the Clogg, and issuing from the *right-hand* end of the notches on the angles, are devoted. The symbols issuing from the other, or *left-hand* end of these notches, and placed on the opposite side of the angle, are dedicated to *festival days* or other remarkable seasons of the year.

The moveable feasts are ascertained by the *Golden Number*, which runs from 1 to 19, as at the end of every nineteen years, or "the cycle of the moon," the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. Hence, the same symbols which are used in determining the Golden Number, become of further importance as showing the times of the full moons.

It is no part of my intention, at this time, to follow Dr. Plot in his recondite explanation of the symbols relating to the Golden Number, which is very intricate, and depends on astronomical calculations, and which occupies many pages of his old Folio. I may merely quote one of his remarks, "Hence it appears that these *Symbols* are no such *Hieroglyphical Characters* confusedly placed, as they seem at first sight, but have a more rational texture." There is, however, one point which it is of importance to notice, from its bearing upon an argument I shall have occasion to use just now. It is this, when put into as few words as I can express it in. The Council of Nice (Niceæ, in Bithynia), in the year 325, settled the time for the observance of Easter, which has been since followed by the Church of England. But, because the Christians of Alexandria had, two years before, computed the season for Easter by the same rules as those followed by the Council, therefore, in the estimation of the Council, had determined it correctly; the Council did not make the year 325 the commencing year of the cycle of the moon, and give it the Golden Number 1. On the contrary, they followed the example of the Alexandrian Christians, and dated the commencement of the cycle A.D. 323, by which means all confusion was avoided. The result was, that A.D. 325 obtained the Golden Number 3.

I have thus passed over all the astronomical intricacies which are involved in the symbols, consisting of numeral letters and dots, on the right-hand ends of the notches on the angles of the Clogg. I doubt not I shall be excused for having done so thus briefly, even if not very perspicuously, especially when the remark of Dr. Plot is recollected; who, after having devoted between 7 and 8 closely printed folio pages to his explanation of the subject, concludes thus, "but I forbear to launch further into this controversy, having already, I fear, tired the *Reader's* patience."

When the Clogg called by Mr. Harland "The Bradbury Clog," first came into my possession, it appeared to me that the point for the commencement of the reading or of the using of the Clog, *i.e.*, the



CLOCK ALMANACK BELONGING TO DR. J. B. DAVIS, F.S.A.

beginning of the year, was distinctly indicated upon it by a small rectangular cross—a mark of great potency in the eyes of our ancestors. I was much surprised to see this spot explained by Mr. Harland as marking the beginning of the third quarter of the year, see Plate XII. Col. 3. This led me to doubt my own judgment, and to examine the matter more carefully. Premising that this oaken Clogg, in many respects accurately described by your correspondent, Mr. Harland, is to be held in the left hand, by its chamfered octagonal handle, and read from left to right, from this part to the point; turning it round from right to left in the *regular* succession of its sides, and not in the opposite direction as Mr. Harland proposes; I will show how my first impression as to its commencement was confirmed.

1. There is the small rectangular cross, with equal arms, already mentioned. This is placed distinctly *before* New Year's day, as an index to the beginning of the year. This cross, I conclude, is an infallible sign. 2. On the same side, upon the handle and upon the Clogg itself, its owner has stamped his initials and the date in little dots. This would be the proper place for such a mark of ownership. Mr. Harland very justly regards the first as of doubtful reading. He thinks they may be "foix," or "the capitals P K." I am quite unable to read them, yet they appear to me to be most like R v X. Not so with the dotted inscription upon this side of the Clogg itself. This I have no doubt is the date, and it reads 1601, most likely. The 16 is perfectly distinct. Finding, therefore, the sign of the cross and the owner's initials, and the date of his ownership, on this side of the Clogg; it appeared to me that there was strong presumptive evidence, at least, that the Calendar begins on this side. 3. I next observed that in both the other Cloggs described by Mr. Harland, the year was made to commence with a Sunday. The year does *not* begin on a Sunday on the side selected by Mr. Harland for the commencement of the Almanack, but it does begin on the Sunday on the side of the Clogg which is distinguished by the precedent cross. This again is confirmatory evidence. But conclusive evidence may still be asked for, and it is to be found. 4. The Golden Number of New Year's day in Dr. Plot's Clogg agrees with that which was fixed upon by the Council of Nice, for the year 325, in which they settled the time for keeping Easter, *i.e.*, 3. In this Clogg, as in that engraved by Dr. Plot, the Golden Number for January the 1st is 3. 5. The four quarters of the year are not all of the same length. The first quarter contains 90 days, the second quarter 91 days, and the third and fourth quarters 92 days each. This gives us an unquestionable criterion to judge of both the first quarter of the year, and of the order in which the quarters proceed upon the Clogg. On examining it, the quarter preceded by the cross has 90 notches; the next in succession, turning it upwards from right to left, 91 notches; the third 92, and the fourth 92 notches. This conclusively determines the point at issue, and will be demonstrated by Plate XVII., which gives the notches as they appear upon the Clogg.

These preliminary points being disposed of, I may save myself the

trouble of pointing out the mistakes that occur in the representation of the Clogg in Plate XII. ; they will become at once apparent to any one who will compare this Plate with Plate XVII., which is a faithful delineation of the Almanack. I shall in this way avoid the unpleasant task of dwelling upon the confusion these errors have occasioned. And I may now proceed to an explanation of the symbols attached to the left-hand extremities of the notches, intended to indicate the festivals, &c., of the year.

FIRST COLUMN AND QUARTER.—The cross, like the entry in the beginning of their ledgers, "Laus Deo," consecrated the commencing year in the eyes of our forefathers. January 6.—The Epiphany, a small irregular circle, or perhaps a star, or the symbol of a crown, for the Three Kings. Jan. 25.—Conversion of St. Paul, who was said to have been beheaded, a sword. February 2.—Candlemas-day, a long notch for a candle. Feb. 14.—Valentine's Day. St. Valentine was a martyr, a gridiron. It is scarcely necessary to say, that the modern appropriation of the day by lovers to pleasant purposes, is derived from the Romans, and has nothing to do with the Saint, who may have been roasted on a gridiron. Feb. 24.—St. Matthias, who was martyred. A leg is the usual symbol, and I think it probable that the mark here given was originally designed to indicate a leg, however much transformed. March 1.—St. David, a harp. This harp is very clearly expressed, and has 6 strings in the original, not 4 as represented in Plate XII., where Mr. Harland considers it a gallows. March 25.—Lady-day, or the Annunciation, a long notch.

SECOND COLUMN AND QUARTER.—April 23.—St. George, a sword, with the letter B, probably *beatus*. April 25.—St. Mark. An irregular circle, with a line running up the middle, most likely the symbol for a book. May 1.—May-day. A branch rising from both ends of a cross-notch: the symbol for a tree. May 3.—Invention of the Holy-cross, a cross. June 11.—A long notch, which has probably much more to do with hay-time, than with any Saint. June 24.—St. John the Baptist, an axe. June 29.—St. Peter and St. Paul, an ancient key.

THIRD COLUMN AND QUARTER.—July 7.—St. Thomas a Becket. A symbol like two W's interlaced, perhaps for a crown. July 20.—St. Margaret. A large B, a common symbol, probably for a common word, *beata*. July 25.—St. James. A symbol which may be a sword, or, as apples were blessed on this day, more likely an apple tree. August 1.—St. Peter ad vincula, and Lammas Day, a long notch. Aug. 10.—St. Lawrence, a gridiron. Aug. 15.—Assumption of the Blessed Mary, a mark resembling a P, not unlike that on the Moss Clogg. Aug. 24.—St. Bartholomew, a knife. September 8.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, a long notch, with a cross notch at the top and on one side, perhaps for a tree. Sep. 14.—Exaltation of the Cross, a fine double cross. Sep. 21.—St. Matthew, a singular symbol, perhaps for a balance. Sep. 29.—St. Michael the Archangel, a balance, or scales.

FOURTH COLUMN AND QUARTER.—October 2.—Feast of the Guardian Angels, another large B. Oct. 18.—St. Luke, a sign like an hour-glass. Oct. 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude, an unknown mark,

like the letter P. November 1.—All Saints, a small irregular circle. Nov. 5.—A complex mark, which Mr. Harland considers to resemble a globe, standing on a tripod. It is unfortunate we have not got a Saint to fit the symbol. There is, however, one well-known event commemorated on this day, to which, if the symbol be found to bear any relation, we might be able to refer it. It is not even yet out of date for us to be called upon to “remember the fifth of November.” The symbol is a tripod, supporting an *oblong*, not circular body, as represented in Plate XII., and this oblong body is crossed *towards each end*, not in the middle, by two transverse notches. This body not being globular, cannot be intended for a globe; and upon a globe the transverse lines, representing the great circles, would not be placed in the temperate and sub-polar regions, but at the equator. There need not, however, be any hesitation about what the oblong really symbolizes. It is a tar barrel, or barrel of gunpowder, with the bars for two hoops at either end, and has the most intimate connection with the day. But it may be at once said, Gunpowder Plot took place in 1605, and you have got a date upon the Clogg of 1601, and thus before that period. Mr. Harland has rendered it highly probable, that these dates are merely the dates of ownership, when the individual whose initials appear upon the handle possessed the Almanack; and have nothing to do with the time at which the Cloggs were made, which was a previous and earlier time. This would be fatal to the explanation of the symbol as an indication of the Popish Plot. But, on a closer examination, this explanation will be confirmed and established. By careful observation, this symbol of the Gunpowder Plot is perceived to be cut more deeply and much more coarsely than any of the other marks of the Clogg, and there is no doubt that it was not engraved when the Almanack was originally made, but is an addition, put in after the occurrence of the great event of the 5th of November. Nov. 11.—St. Martin, a long line with a beak at the end, for the neck of the Martinmas goose. Nov. 25.—St. Catherine, a wheel. Nov. 30.—St. Andrew, two St. Andrew's crosses. December 1.—A line, perhaps accidental. Dec. 8.—Conception of Virgin, a long line with a short return. A good deal like the Virgin's mark on Sep. 8. Dec. 21.—St. Thomas, a T. Dec. 25.—Christmas-Day. As Mr. Harland describes it, a parallelogram with oblique lines within it, which was probably intended for the rack or manger.

In the remarks I have now made upon this curious relic, I have confined myself chiefly to a true reading of the symbols. Mr. Harland has already adverted to other points very satisfactorily. He has shown that this Clogg is probably a very old one. The surmise, that it might be an Irish example, from the fact that the day he supposed to be St. Patrick's Day having a double cross, falls to the ground, when it is shown that this day bears a symbol for the Exaltation of the Cross. Indeed, I need have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be English; and the probability is, that it has never travelled far from the place of its origin. Mr. Harland has already said, “It seems, in fact, to be the oldest British Clog of which I can find any representation.”

If you can find space in the next number of your valuable "RELICQUARY" for these additional remarks upon "The Bradbury Clog," they may possibly afford a little further illustration of the very ingenious instruments our ancestors used to note the flight of time, and to indicate the seasons which brought them increased enjoyment, and to which there is no doubt they looked forward cheerfully as the bright days in their "simple annals," and you will certainly oblige,

Yours faithfully,

J. BARNARD DAVIS.

*Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire,
March 24th, 1865.*

IN connection with the subject of Clog Almanacks, Dr. Brushfield, of the Chester County Asylum, an indefatigable antiquary, and one whose contributions are always welcome additions to the pages of the "RELICQUARY," writes—

"An excellent example is in the possession of G. T. Lomax, Esq., of Lichfield, and was at one time in the museum of Mr. Green, of that city (according to Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*, vol i. p. 332). A most excellent detailed drawing of it, by Miss F. M. Gresley, appeared in the volume for 1860 of the Anastatic Drawing Society, accompanied by a description, from which the following is extracted:—"The specimen here drawn is of oak, two feet one inch in length, of which three inches are formed into an octangular handle, through which a ring passes for suspension. It may be observed, that the notch for April 1st is at the foot of the edge for the first three months in the year, instead of being at the top of the edge for the second three; at the bottom of which second edge, in like manner, is placed July 1st; thus having ninety-one days upon the first three edges, and ninety-two upon the fourth. The maker has been sparing of emblems, instead of which there are many straight lines cut from the notches for particular days * * * The use of them in England seems to have been confined to Staffordshire, and none of the remaining examples appear to be older than the reign of Queen Elizabeth." The latter part of this quotation contains an error as to their being employed exclusively in Staffordshire, a statement founded probably upon the circumstance of the described specimen, as well as that figured in Plot's work, being Staffordshire examples, but that they were employed in other counties also, is tolerably evident from the examples described in Mr. Harland's paper, as well as those enumerated in the present note."

In the Bateman Museum, at Lomberdale House, are two remarkably good Clog Almanacks, which will be ere long described in the "RELICQUARY." One of these was obtained from the collection of Mr. Thomas Barritt, of Manchester, and is dated 1626; and the other, dated 1660, is a Derbyshire specimen. Another Clog is preserved at St. John's College, Cambridge.

L. JEWITT.

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VERTICAL SECTIONS SHOWING THE A

SECTION
WEST SIDE OF TH

NATURAL MATERIAL AND CONTENTS.

Loose Shifting Sand.

Marshy Deposit.

Firm Drift Sand.

Artificial Arable Soil, composed of bog and sand, mixed with a little marl; it is often carted up to the gardens of the adjacent village.

Blue Marl or Soil, with numerous petrified roots of *Equiseta* and other fresh-water plants.

Forest Bog-soil, abounding in arborescent material, including many stumps of trees, and a few prostrate trunks. Animal Remains—Deer, Ox, Horse, Wild Boar, &c.; also, some species of both land and fresh-water Shells.

Blue Marl, with remains of *Bos Primigenius* and *Megaceros Hibernicus* and *Cetacea*. It is subject to separate into octagonal, &c. divisions, and is much traversed by vegetable fibre of ancient growth.

Lower Forest Peat, containing a few Tree-stumps. No anatomical remains known.

Boulder Clay or Marl, usually a dull red colour. It has not been bottomed here, but is known to fill the lower bed of the Wirral basin of the Keuper Sandstone.

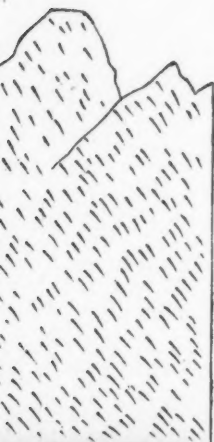


IONS OF THE SEA-BEA G THE AVERAGE DEPTHS OF THE STRATA,

SECTION I.
ST SIDE OF THE DOVE MARKS.

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ Inch to 1 Foot.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONTENTS.



Lowest portion, mediæval fish-hooks
and other objects, mostly of iron
and badly corroded.

A

HIGH WATER OF SPRING TIDES.

Chiefly mediæval articles; in the lower
part of the sand a few earlier orna-
ments occur.

Mediæval, including fragments of pot-
tery, accompanied by bones of do-
mesticated animals, as Bos Longi-
frons, Horse, and many species of
Dog, with refuse sea-shell, including
Oyster, Mussel, Clam, Cockle, and
Periwinkle.

B

C

Saxon and Norman Coin and other
objects.

C

S.W. End, Saxon Coin, &c.
N.W. End, Roman Coin, Brooches, &c.
In the lower portions a few arrow-
heads of flint, stone, and shell.

No relics of Man, or his Works, save a
few primeval flints.

F

No relic of Man or his Works.

G

H

Ditto.

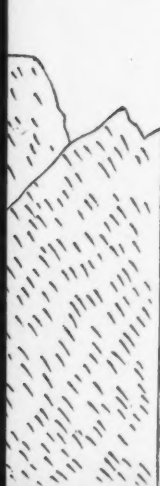
I

NS OF THE SEA-BEACH OF CHESHIRE, THE AVERAGE DEPTHS OF THE STRATA, 1860—1865.

SECTION I.
OF THE DOVE MARKS.

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ Inch to 1 Foot.

SECTION II.
EAST END OF LEASOWE EMBANKMENT.



ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONTENTS.

Lowest portion, mediæval fish-hooks
and other objects, mostly of iron
and badly corroded.

HIGH WATER OF SPRING TIDES.

Chiefly mediæval articles; in the lower
part of the sand a few earlier orna-
ments occur.

Mediæval, including fragments of pot-
tery, accompanied by bones of do-
mesticated animals, as Bos Longi-
frons, Horse, and many species of
Dog, with refuse sea-shell, including
Oyster, Mussel, Clam, Cockle, and
Periwinkle.

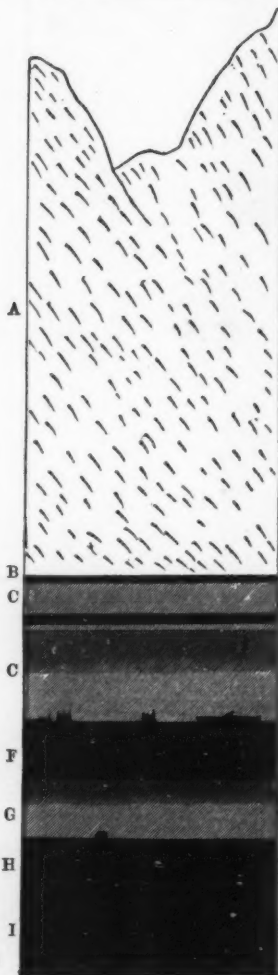
Saxon and Norman Coin and other
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S.W. End, Saxon Coin, &c.
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In the lower portions a few arrow-
heads of flint, stone, and shell.

No relics of Man, or his Works, save a
few primeval flints.

No relic of Man or his Works.

Ditto.



NOTE.

The Strata of this Section are respec-
tively identical with those similarly
lettered in Section I.

HIGH WATER OF SPRING TIDES.

Peat, but destitute of Trees.

1 Position of the Skeleton found
22nd January, 1864.

Upper Forest Peat.

Lower Forest Peat.

L. Jewitt, sc.

A RECORD OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL PRODUCTS OF THE SEASHORE OF CHESHIRE IN 1864.

BY HENRY ECROYD SMITH.

IN offering his annual record of such historic debris as have been warily filched from the warring and unstable elements of our bare and bleak sea-board, the writer has, on this occasion, a duty to perform of anything but an agreeable nature, and consequently, it will be effected as succinctly as the necessary details will admit.

Upon the 22nd of January, 1864, a workman employed in the removal of sand for the "puddling" of an extension of the great Leasowe Embankment or Sea-wall, at its north-eastern termination, found what he at first took to be a metal pot or basin, but which proved to be a human skull, belonging to a skeleton lying in the sand a little below high-water mark of spring tides. The head lay to the east and the feet to the west, but the bones of the latter, through the inclination of the beach, had already been exposed and removed by tidal action. Thus, it will be evident, the remains lay at no depth; and a strong post having been shortly erected to identify the spot, the precise *locale* is fortunately no matter for dispute.* Not so, however, the *relative* position; inasmuch as no less a personage than Sir Edward Cust, a well-known historian, and gentleman of position, and resident close by, has thought proper to introduce the original proprietor of this anatomical frame to his countrymen and the world, as

"THE PRE-HISTORIC MAN OF CHESHIRE"!!!

Hearing of the discovery, the writer, in his capacity of Curator of the Museum of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, applied at once to Mr. Lyster, the Engineer of the Liverpool Docks and Harbour Board, and obtained permission to secure these remains for the Society's Repository; presuming from the private report which had reached him, their age would prove sufficiently great to attach at least some local historic interest. The very earliest opportunity was, however, taken to see them, and visit their place of occurrence. Here, by a fortunate accident, he met Mr. G. H. Morton, F.G.S., and Messrs. Moore and Turner, Curators respectively of the Brown and Royal Institution Museums in Liverpool, and an examination quickly satisfied all that no great age could be assigned to the stratum (Section II. C.) in which the skeleton had occurred, the darkened color of which, as of the bones themselves, being attributable to the percolation of water through the roots of the marshy vegetation composing the thin peaty bed above, the formation of

* Since these remarks were in type, the writer has been informed that through a contemplated extension of the Embankment, this post must shortly be removed. Whether Sir E. Cust will consider it worth his while further to commemorate the curious episode of local history sketched in the text, time must show.

which dates from a comparatively late period, despite the sand-hills highly up-piled above; for these, contrary to common opinion, might here be raised by a few years' succession of continuous high westerly gales. Were it not for the Embankment arresting the otherwise great flow of sand at such times, the altitude of the hills here (much reduced for convenience' sake in the section,) would of late years been greatly augmented.

The value of the remains being thus seriously impaired, to say nothing of their sadly broken state, it became a question whether they were worth taking to town, but the foolishly officious police of a neighbouring village having informed the County Coroner of the suspicious discovery, that functionary inhibited their removal till he should have an opportunity of inspection. In the mean time, Sir Edward Cust, who had already repeatedly written from London about them, claimed them of the Dock Engineer, but certainly without legal right; inasmuch as, found between high and low water, they literally are the property of the Crown. Mr. Lyster, however, evidently not wishing to offend such a neighbour, sent the writer a civil recal of his permit; and allowing the claimant to take possession, the remains were sent to the Royal College of Surgeons, in the Museum attached to which institution they remain. No very striking features appear in the report of their examination, and nothing whatever to militate against the great probability of their having belonged to some sea-drowned person, buried at most within three hundred years, in one of the many deep hollows among the sand hills; the corse being sunk as found, a little below the thin strata of peat and clay.

A few months elapsed, and the writer had almost ceased to feel further curiosity on the subject; when, upon attending a meeting of the Historic Society, he was astonished beyond measure to find his old acquaintance, the late-mediæval skeleton, revived and doing duty as "The Pre-Historic Man of Cheshire." Upon the conclusion of the reading of the paper, no other party present being cognizant of the facts of the discovery, the writer was reluctantly compelled to protest against the mis-statement; for, given false premises, what can conclusions based thereon, be worth?

At some trouble the accompanying Sections (Plate XVIII.), of the strata of the Cheshire shore have been arranged, to illustrate their average depths during the past few years, from the writer's experience during frequent visits at all states of wind and tide. In consequence of the ever varying depths of these deposits, it has been found impossible at any one spot to render an accurate illustration of the strata and their contents, natural and artificial, in any other mode.

SECTION I. supplies this information for the immediate vicinity of the "Dove" Landmarks, one of which is in close contiguity to the beach, and through the tidal ravages has every few years to be refixed further inland: both are opposite the Dove sand-pit to seaward, the sole remains of a once considerable and elevated promontory, the site doubtlessly of the seaport settlement of Roman and Saxon times; as also of the ancient *Meoles* of early English times,

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the inhabitants of which town were finally all driven inland three to four centuries back.

SECTION II. shews the arrangement of strata at the point where the skeleton was discovered. The feature by which it is chiefly distinguished from No. I. is the absence of the artificial soil, cultivated evidently for many centuries. It is an unfortunate circumstance that in "*Ancient Meols*" this stratum is confounded by name with the lower beds of peat or forest-bog, and a section (page 24) intended to illustrate the shore-strata from Dove Point north-easterly, is by some strange mistake made to run landward, or from N.W. to S.E.

In concluding these general notices, it deserves remark, that the writer of "*The Pre-Historic Man of Cheshire*," when not in attendance upon the Royal Family, usually resides at Leasowe Castle; and it is much to be regretted that he failed, through personal investigation, to discover the real facts, and disabuse himself of the error imbibed from the first verbal story of the finder, viz.—that the remains lay "beneath the peat." This has been too hastily presumed to be the Forest Peat (F), which extends for above a couple of miles along the shore, but at a much lower level, of which both finder and his assistant in the removal of the bones, are well aware. In point of fact, the body had merely been interred below a deposit of recently formed peat, but a few inches thick, and in *sandy soil*, which had long been accumulating above the Forest Peat to a depth of several feet. Consequently, neither the archæologist nor the geologist can endorse the main premise, to say nothing of the imaginative theories or conclusions, of the writer of the paper alluded to—or fail to deprecate its extended publication through the pages of the "*Transactions*" of the Society.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

THREE triangular *Pieces of Flint*, each sharpened on two sides, and apparently intended to be cast from a cleft stick, rather than as arrow-heads. They were picked up by the writer upon the beach at Hilbre Island.

ROMAN PERIOD.

- A small brass *Coin of Claudius Gothicus* (A. D. 263-70). Reverse—"VICTORIA AUG."
 Ditto of *Constantinus Magnus*. Reverse—"PROVIDENTIA . . . ;" in the field the Gate of a Castrum.
 Ditto of same Emperor. Reverse—"GLORIA EXERCITUS;" in the field two soldiers standing with spears and shields, between them two standards.
 Ditto of about the same age as the last, but illegible.
 Ditto apparently struck by one of the Constantine family; it belongs to the *Minimi*, or smallest size of coins; in brass; such were not half the size of the average of small or "third brass," and would seem to have been struck for free distribution upon public occasions, like the small common medals of our own times.

Two *Pins of Brooches* in bronze.

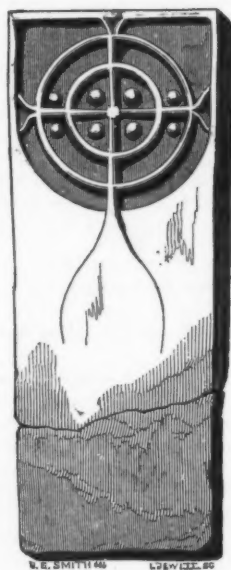
Brooch, 2 inches long, of the common "harp" shape, but a slender and well-formed type. A small circular hollow in the centre of the breast, has probably been enamelled. This object was picked up (with another in silver as yet unexamined,) upon the blue clay, or silt, (G), having been washed out of the Forest Peat (F), and would seem to be as much worn by friction against the stones on the beach, as through original use. Its occurrence on the shore, opposite the

Leasowe Hotel, nearly a mile and a half north-eastwardly of any previous find known to the writer, extends the longitudinal area of the antiquarian site, exclusive of Hilbre Island, to *four miles*. It must not, however, be supposed that the various classes of objects occur indiscriminately, inasmuch as the Roman are exclusively confined to the north-eastern or Leasowe end, and to the more wooded part of the ancient forest, which without doubt was flourishing in all its glory during the Roman occupation of this country, (say A.D. 55—450); whilst the mediæval articles have mostly been picked up upon the Hoylake side of the Dove Marks, a few objects of intermediate age being exposed in wind-opened gullies of the sand-hills themselves.

NORMAN AND MEDIÆVAL.

Tombstone of 10-12 century, found by the writer upon Hilbre Island, in September. (Plate XIX.) It remains *in situ*, some four feet below the present surface of the ground, and within six feet of the position of the Saxon Cross, found about 1852, by Mr. Hughes, Telegraph Station-Master, and supposed to have been the chief one attached to the Conventual Cell or Oratory, existent here for an unascertained period. In a Charter granted by the Conqueror in 1081, to the Abbey of St. Ebrulf, Utica, in Normandy, allusion is made to the *Church* here as having *previously* been given to that convent by Robert de Rodelent, Baron of Rhuddlan, and it seemed a very natural sequence, that the ancient Saxon Church should have possessed its adjacent burying-place. After a couple of hours toil in the hard rubbly soil, filled to a depth of several feet with debris of old buildings, the writer's suspicions were amply verified in the disclosure of human remains, and shortly by the discovery of the sepulchral slab, here illustrated (probably but one among many), and the site of a portion of the early Cemetery is thus determined. The stone lies horizontally, East and West; is five feet four inches long, and five to six inches thick, varying in breadth from twenty-two inches at head to twenty-three inches at shoulders, and tapering to seventeen inches at foot. The subjacent remains were found at the depth of eighteen inches, but much disturbed, evidently at an early period; the skull protruded on the right side, whilst the vertebrae and rib bones are alike wanting. The skull is of unusual thickness and hardness—no despicable qualities in the owner's day and generation—the cutting teeth are worn very (obliquely) *flat*, which would seem to imply a vegetable diet! The other depositions were mostly later, many of these proving also in a disturbed condition, the most perfect being the latest, possibly a drowned person buried within the last three centuries. The soil was found better the deeper it was delved, although within some fifteen feet of the edge of the sea cliff, there level with the surface; and advantage had doubtlessly been taken of this for the interment of the many drowned, who, from time to time, must have been washed ashore on this peculiarly exposed location. During the above necessarily very partial examination (which to be *thorough* must be undertaken by a good archaeologist, assisted by a gang of men for several weeks), not a single coin or other piece of metal was observed, carefully as all the out turned soil was manipulated, and the only relics of human workmanship seen, were several pieces of coarse Norman or early English crocks, which before last year, singularly enough, had never been noticed on the islands. Again, with the sole exception of the Saxon Cross, all the antiquities of the place had proved to be of Roman or prehistoric character, appertaining to a time when the islands were one, and covered a much larger acreage than at present, being insulated, in all probability so late as Saxon times, only at high water of spring-tides; in short, forming usually a promontory or narrow neck of land running westwardly into the sea from opposite the parish of West Kirby, one of the oldest villages existing in the Hundred of Wirral, or portion of Cheshire lying between Mersey and Dee.

Skull of the *Bos Longifrons*, and well-worn *Tusk* of the *Sus Scrofa*, or Wild Boar. The former has repeatedly occurred upon our shores, but like the present example (battered upon the beach by breakers during a strong North-West gale), none are perfect or comparable to one in the Brown Museum, Liverpool, which was found in the old forest bog, along with antlers of deer, during the excavation of the Great Float, near Birkenhead (five miles distant), a few years ago. The specimens washed out of the shore bank have been in the *artificial stratum* of soil (D) which extends above the Western portion of the forest peat (here gradually diminishing in thickness), for several hundred yards, itself super-piled by drift



SEPULCHRAL CROSS,
HILBRE ISLAND.

sand to very varying heights. It is an admixture of the bog and sand, with the addition of a little marl, a perfect amalgam of all the available material, which has evidently constituted for many centuries the arable land of the long extinct village of Meols, which must have been situate a mile to the northward of the present hamlet, still called Great Meols, but this is for distinction's sake, a still smaller hamlet of the same name lying nearer the Dee. When, after a concurrently high wind and tide a fresh portion of the surface of this old soil is uncovered, it is not uncommon to trace clearly the furrows left by the ploughshares of "the old forefathers of the hamlet." The archæological products of this artificial soil have gained the especial attention of the writer, and he thinks they bear strongly on the present subject. They consist, he conceives, of 12 to 15 century articles, a few perhaps being later *but none earlier*, as metal buckles, ornaments, and other attachments of straps, rings, a few coins of Edward I. and II., portions of leathern shoes and wooden pails, crocks, &c.; whilst the osseous remains are those which might naturally be expected, mostly stray bones of the domesticated animals of the locality, viz.—ox, horse, sheep, goat, and dog, the last of by far the most frequent occurrence. Through the constant discovery of bones of the *Bos Longifrons* upon Roman and other early sites, it has too generally been surmised that this had ceased to exist, at least as a distinct species, before the Conquest, but finding its remains as above stated, and not more noticeably decomposed than those of other animals with which they lie intermixed, the conclusion seems inevitable that the *Bos Longifrons* has, in some districts, continued until the 12-13 century, if not later, in common with the Roebuck (of which the writer possesses a fine antler from the shore), a species of stag still extant in England, but confined to fastnesses of the Devon forests.

Silver Penny of Edward II. minted at Bristol.

Pin, finely formed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with globular head.

Needle, 2 inches long, with circular eye in a pointed head.

Portion of radiated *thread winder*.

Ditto of triangular *needle*, much resembling those used by sail-makers of the present day.

Five plain and three ornamented *Studs of Straps*, one retaining a portion of the old leather.

Girdle-Hasp of steel, and portion of a large buckle.

Flat Ring, or washer, 3 inches diameter, of iron.

Numerous pieces of *Pottery*, 12-16 century, with green, brown, or lead glaze. One of singular form has an orifice through the bottom, while other apertures seem to have been carried through lateral branches or handles of the crock.

All of *knives*, a mixed
and *brass-like* me-
tal.

LATER ENGLISH.

Shilling of James I.

Several *Heads of Clay Pipes*, 16-17 century, but presenting no potters' marks.

Egremont, Birkenhead, 1865.

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VESTIGES OF THE ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WETTON.

BY SAMUEL CARRINGTON.

THE village of Wetton, in Staffordshire, is situated ten miles east of Leek, and eight miles to the north-west of Ashborne, in the county of Derby. The parish contains 2609 acres, a great portion of which is of a mountainous character, and consequently has not been subjected to tillage as in more favourable districts; to which circumstance it is owing that most of the primitive tumuli have remained intact to our day. Since the commencement of the year 1845, twenty-three barrows, or lows, as they are generally called, have been thoroughly investigated, either by myself, or in conjunction with the late Mr. Bateman. No distinct traces of the Saxons have been found, but sufficient evidences of occupation, from the most remote antiquity, to the Romano period, have been substantiated.

The site of a Romano-British village has been discovered in some fields called the Borough, or Burrows-hole, and extensively excavated. That Thor's Cave, too, was inhabited by the Celts of the same period, has been proved by the many interesting articles of Celtic and Roman manufacture which have lately been found in its interior; and a few barrows have afforded unequivocal evidences of the same age, not only from their proximity to dwellings, but from the utensils deposited with the interments.

About a quarter of a mile from Wetton are situated several fields, known by the name of "BOROUGH HOLES." Wetton being rather an out-of-the-way place, we may venture to say, that the name for ages, never suggested to the rural inhabitants of the neighbourhood, any idea of connecting the fields with any other circumstance, than that it was simply given to distinguish them from other fields. Had there been a rustic etymologist acquainted with Herodotus, perhaps he would have surprised his neighbours by informing them that their forefathers, like the Troglodites, had their habitations underground; but any one possessing a little antiquarian energy might have proved, that neither pits or caves ever existed in these fields, the Britons who located themselves here, having had the floors of their habitations no deeper than the surface of the rock, which is to be found at no great distance below the turf.

The name of the fields is evidently derived from the Saxon, Burg, Byrig, or Buruh, being applied by that people to any place, great or small, town or village, that was fenced with a wall or mound of earth. The habitations in these fields were apparently protected in the latter manner, the earth being mixed with stones, promiscuously cast up together, for no traces of walls were found during a laborious and protracted investigation.

Attention was first directed to the place, by observing small mounds and low banks extending to a considerable length in various parts of the fields; evidently the works of man, and intended for some pur-

pose or other. A small mound, much less than the generality of the least of barrows, composed of stones, and lightly covered with turf, was turned over in the spring of 1845, and was found to cover the skeleton of a full-grown person, lying at length, with the head towards the south-east, without any cist or orderly arrangement of the stones amongst and beneath which it was found. It was accompanied by a spear-head and knife, both of iron, the spear-head being what may be termed a classical instrument, indicative of adepts in the vulcanic art at the period. Two more interments were afterwards discovered in the same field. The first was a casual discovery, the primary object being simply to improve the land. In expectation of other interments we afterwards dug into the banks, when the soil was found to be of a darker colour than elsewhere, and intermixed with limestones and boulders of gritstone, ironstone, and other substances foreign to the soil. Eventually the sites of many dwellings were brought to light, both along the banks and in places where no irregularity of the surface was perceptible. The precise situation of the habitations was, in most instances, indicated by a pavement of rough flat limestones, which had formed the floor, remaining either wholly or partially entire. In some instances stone floors had been dispensed with, the floors being formed by removing the earth down to where it attained a sufficient degree of compactness. They were strewed over with ashes, charcoal, broken pottery, the teeth and bones of animals that had been used for food, burnt stones, and other vestiges of occupation by man. The only geological series of rock in the neighbourhood, is the carboniferous, or mountain limestone, and its shales; consequently it had long been a matter of surprise to the occupiers of these fields, to see so many gritstones in the walls that enclosed them, as fragments of querns, and boulders of that rock, which must have been brought from a considerable distance, but when, and for what purpose, was beyond conjecture. It was in the year 1848 that these fields were first conclusively ascertained to contain the site of an ancient town or settlement, and that systematic excavations were commenced in earnest, and followed up at intervals for several years, when the mystery was unfolded by those most successful resolvers of archaeological problems, the pickaxe and shovel, by whose assistance something tangible was at length arrived at.

How often during the period of existence assigned to man, does some circumstances arise, which though trivial in itself, exercises a mighty influence over our destiny, or directs us into some way that would otherwise never have entered our minds. So here as in other and weightier matters. It was owing to a shower of rain, which while engaged in haymaking drove us to take shelter beneath a wall, that our discoveries were ultimately made. The shower was not of long continuance, but frustrated our haymaking for the day, and in absence of other occupation we decided upon proving the nature of a mound close by, which mound is at the extremity of a bank at the bottom of the largest field, and betwixt the other two to which the diggings have been confined. This mound, which in appearance resembles a low flat barrow, we found was composed of earth of a

darker colour than the natural undisturbed soil around, mixed with limestones, and many rather small gritstone boulders, most of which, evidently from the effect of fire, were black and crumbling. At the depth of eighteen inches from the surface, a pavement of rough limestones was discovered, for the most part reduced to lime, so that the shovel passed through them with facility. Ashes and charcoal were scattered all around, but most abundant at one end of the floor where a few large blocks of stone, probably the fittings of a fire-place, were lying; but from the general appearance of the floor, it appears that fires were made indiscriminately within the habitation. It must have required a considerable length of time, and an unlimited supply of fuel, to reduce the floor to the state we found it. Numerous bones of animals, and teeth of the ox, horse, deer, and hog, with broken horns of the stag and ox, were found scattered in all directions, as were also pieces of earthen vessels of various degrees of texture and finish, some not at all in advance of the rude and imperfectly baked sepulchral urns of the early Celtic barrows. Other fragments were firmly baked, but as coarse as modern roofing tiles, whilst others again were highly finished and presented the graceful outline which a Wedgwood would not be ashamed to take for a model. A few fragments were marked with the lozenge-pattern common to the Roman funeral vases. A small knife-blade, a pike, and a plain fibula, all of iron, a beautiful bronze fibula, tastefully ornamented with yellow lozenges down the front, and part of a human skull, were found upon the floor, which appeared from its superior extent to have belonged to a house of more lofty pretensions than any other afterwards found in these fields; it also appeared that the table was better provided than usual, or that the inmates were more numerous, as more bones of animals fit for food were found upon and around the floor than elsewhere.

The bank before-mentioned, extending from the place just described to the length of about one hundred yards, was next turned over from end to end, as deep as the soil appeared to have been disturbed. We found a series of depressions along the base of the bank, which indicated the area of the habitations. Some of these had a small space sunk a little lower than the floor, and had a few stones ranged around them, which from their containing ashes, charcoal, bits of calcined bone, and fragments of pottery, we concluded to have been fire-places. Besides these, we observed several places outside the floors, where the earth had been dug out to greater depth, and about three feet square, and these with the exception of a small space in the centre, were filled with flat stones packed in edgeways. Higher up the bank we found a rectangular slab of carboniferous limestone coated with shale, lying upon one of the floors, eighteen inches beneath the turf. It measured about twelve inches long by eight inches in width, and was from two to three inches in thickness. One side was covered with numerous straight lines crossed by others, forming acute angles; they were cut in rather deep by a sharp instrument, but for what purpose is by no means evident. Higher still, at the depth of one foot, we found a level surface or floor of stiff earth, by the side of which a space several

yards in length was sunk to the further depth of nine or ten inches, the edge of which adjoining the higher floor was perfectly straight and well defined; the width of this lower depression could not be satisfactorily ascertained, owing to the outer edge being broken and irregular. It was filled with large stones, but scarcely any fragments of bone or pottery were intermixed with them. Another floor of rough limestones were uncovered at the upper end of the bank, upon which, at the depth of one foot from the level of the land, we found a small iron fork of two prongs, rather widely separated; whence it appears that the inhabitants of this town or village (perhaps the mother of Wotton), in that remote age, were not entirely unacquainted with those conveniences, or luxuries of life which we might have supposed to be of modern introduction.



A little distance from the south-west side of the bank, at the depth of eight inches, we came across a large stone lying flatways. It was nearly three feet in length, by the same in breadth, and one foot thick. It lay upon a stratum of ashes, and was surrounded by an accumulation of stones of various sizes. Through the centre of the large stone there was a hole apparently natural. The stone on being removed disclosed a hole two feet wide, and one foot deep, filled with charcoal and small stones burned to lime, and a few pieces of pottery, bone, and lead ore, were found among the ashes at the bottom.

Our next labours were directed to turning over a low mound of earth and stone in the adjoining field nearest to the present village of Wotton. At the depth of three feet the natural rock was found covered with traces of fire, and here many fragments of earthen utensils, and a small undeterminate instrument of iron were picked up, together with bones and teeth of animals, including those of the rat, which although first mentioned now, had been observed in our other excavations, but less numerous than we found them here. Some are inclined to attribute the bones to the indigenous British black rat now extinct, but others identify them with the water-rat, which is still in existence, which if correct, the animal must have changed its habits; well recorded instances of its being seen far removed from the margin of a pond or river are rare, but we have sufficient evidence that in primitive times a species of rat haunted the habitations of the living, and made its abode even on the tops of our highest hills, where the Celtic graves afforded a retreat to countless numbers, as all barrow-diggers can certify. As the habitations in these fields appear to have been kept in a filthy state, we may suppose the rats to have been useful as



scavengers. Some previous discoveries had been made in these fields, namely, of a coin of the Emperor Gallienus, reverse a stag, with the

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legend, "DIANE CONS. (AVG.)", also a whetstone, shown on the preceding page, perforated for suspension, and a small instrument of iron.

In 1850, another bank was dug up in the middle field, at the farther side from the village. It ran in the same direction as that previously examined, and here we found remains of animals, pottery, &c., upon and around the floors, as in the other. Some of the floors were formed of unhewn limestones, and here burnt gritstone boulders abounded. At the lower end of this bank we found a low short wall upon a sunken floor, built with flat limestones, in which was inserted a slab of gritstone slate about one inch thick, that had evidently been used as a bake-stone; the wall had served to hold it in an horizontal position; the unbroken part projected about six inches from the wall, the rest was crushed to fragments by the superincumbent weight of the soil. The slab was sufficiently elevated to allow of being heated by a fire kindled beneath, the traces of which were obvious, both upon the stone and the ground beneath it, which was covered with ashes and charcoal, and on being removed, we found the floor to consist of clay hardened by repeated fires. On breaking it up with the pickaxe, we found a knife imbedded



therein, nine-and-a-half inches long, of peculiar shape, still retaining its handle of stag's-horn, rubbed or worn smooth; the good preservation of which, we may attribute to having been imbedded in the fire-hardened earth, and sufficiently deep to secure it from injury by the fire. This knife is here engraved.



In this, as well as in the other bank, we found holes with flat stones set on edge around the centre, where, as usual, was a small area filled with earth at the surface, but beneath with a dark coloured friable substance resembling a mixture of vegetable ashes and soot. Three of these were particularly observed here, others, less conspicuous from the abundance of overlying stones, might have been removed without drawing our attention to them; but these, from the superincumbent debris being removed to a greater extent down to the level of their surfaces, presented the before-described arrangement entire. We were now convinced that they had some particular purpose to serve, they were between two and three yards asunder, two of them

being on one side of the bank, and one on the other or opposite side over against one on the other, forming a right-angled triangle; but I am convinced that one had been unconsciously removed, and that originally they formed a square. Taking all things into consideration, we considered that the blackish substance in the holes was the decayed ends of strong posts that had formed the corners of the house, which had been inserted in the ground to the depth of the soil, and then wedged in with large flat stones to hold them firm in an upright position; hence it appears that sods were not the only material employed in these fields in the formation of their habitations. A plan of these curious remains, showing the position of the four corner-posts, and the manner of wedging them into the earth with stones, is shown on Plate XX., fig. 1.

Rows of small circular pits are yet in existence in some of the uncultivated moorlands, which are believed to have been the habitations of the aborigines or Celts; consequently they must have had cone-shaped roofs, so that the idea of a circular Welsh pigstye being derived from the dwellings of the ancient Britons, is not without a show of sound induction. We are informed by Tacitus, the Roman historian, that Agricola, to draw away the Britons from their barbarous way of life, taught them to build commodious dwelling-houses, and cultivate the arts of civilized life. No indications of a walled house were observed in this settlement. The whole, as far as our discoveries enabled us to judge, was very rude in outward appearance; protection from cold and rain appearing to be the only object sought. Certain articles displaying artistic skill found here, were doubtless obtained from the Romans; some knowledge of the arts, too, must have been learned from them, with perhaps a slight assimilation to Romish manners. The other discoveries made in this part of the field, consisted of broken querns, including a rude kind of mortar, made from a stone in the form of a frustrum of a cone, hollowed at the top for the reception of the grain, which would be bruised by a long rounded stone or muller. A portion of a flat circular stone dish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, perforated in the middle was also found, as were likewise a thin piece of bronze, perforated at each end, and part of the reeded handle of a vessel of green glass, with part of an earthen mortarium, both of Roman manufacture. A leaden collar or torques, formed of two pieces, perforated at the ends to fasten them together, had been discovered previously at the end of the bank; it was rather a clumsy cumbrous example for an ornament or mark of dignity, even for the neck of a barbarian. It is shown on Plate XX., fig. 2.

In the year 1851, the floors of four habitations were discovered in the third field, which is the farthest from the village of Wetton; they were found along the side of a low bank which forms part of a parallelogram, some faint traces of which are perceptible in an adjoining field called the Weather Pasture. One of the floors was entire, but the slabs were in a state of disintegration, effected by the fires that had apparently been made upon it; part of a thin millstone had also been introduced as a paving stone amongst the others. This was a

Fig 1

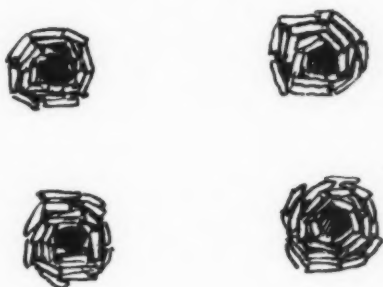
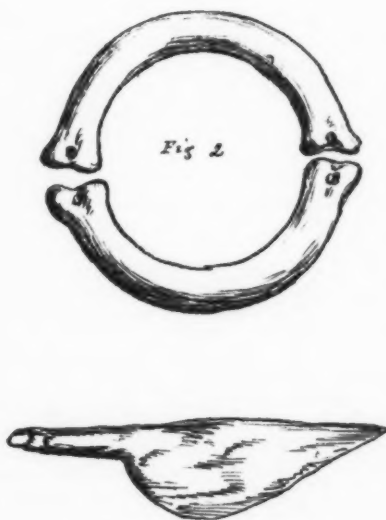


Fig 2



ROMAN REMAINS AT WETTON.

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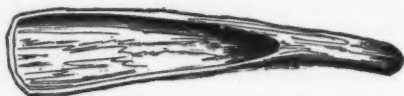
large house compared with most of the others found in the three fields, the paved floor was about five yards square; at one corner there lay a heap of ashes, amongst which was an iron instrument resembling an awl, the rest of the floor was free from any refuse whatever, in which respect it differed from the others, all of which were more or less strewed with animal bones, &c. In this case the dust heap mixed with bones, potsherds, &c., was found at the south-west side of the floor, where we presume the door or entrance had been situated. The bones of animals, both burnt and unburnt, and numerous pieces of pottery were found around; and upon the other floors in this field, broken querns, ironstone, and pebbles foreign to the soil, were found as in other places.

During the year 1852, several pavements similar to the others were discovered in the middle field, where no external indications of their existence were perceptible; traces of occupation were also found where no flagged floors remained. Upon one small floor, surrounded with the usual accompaniments, we found an iron pike; the other floors were in too imperfect a state for us to determine their original dimensions. A large boulder stone, surrounded by ashes, lay imbedded in one of them—here the soil for a considerable extent all around had originally been removed to the natural rock, which was in some places three feet beneath the surface of the land—the earth throughout was intermixed with limestones, gritstone pebbles or boulders, broken earthenware, animal bones, stag's-horns and charred wood. Amongst this accumulation of rubbish we found a stout bronze awl, similar to what have been found in other tumuli; a small iron knife, one side of a pair of shears, and a small brass coin in poor condition, but apparently one of Claudius Gothicus or Tetricus. By continuing the excavation along the surface of the rock, we found that we were gradually getting deeper from the downward dip of the rock; the earth also that lay over it became of a darker colour as we advanced. and was intermixed with abundance of ashes and large stones. On removing some large blocks a human skull appeared, resting upon a thin flat stone, by which it was evident that we had broken into a cist, which was found to contain the skeleton of a female. The femur measured seventeen inches; the skull indicated a person of middle age. The skeleton lay on the right side, with the head towards the south, in a straight direction, with the exception that the lower extremities were a little turned backwards. The east side of the cist was formed by a straight wall built of flat stones, and surmounted by a very large block that almost reached to the surface. The rest of the cist was formed of large limestones, and as large gritstone boulders, disposed in a circular form, forming an enclosure around the human remains in the shape of the letter D. A flat stone was set up edgewise at the head, a circumstance not unusual in barrows of a much more remote antiquity; close to it was a broken upper millstone, which with a few flat stones, formed a short pavement upon the rock about the upper part of the skeleton. The other bones were imbedded in compact dark-coloured earth, intermixed with charcoal and burnt bones. Three small beads, two of lilac colour and one of blue glass,

and a plain bronze ring fibula, one-and-a-half-inch in diameter, were discovered on removing the skull; an iron awl, an iron knife, several



iron nails, pieces of stags' horns and animal bones were found within the cist. Some of the horns had been sawn across, and a portion of a large palmated one appeared to be identical with the European Elk.

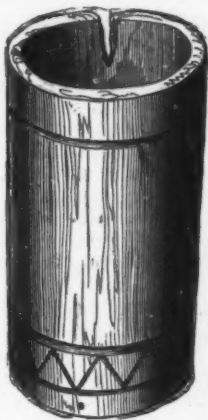


A tine from another was neatly sharpened for some purpose or other. Another strong awl was found beneath the uppermost stone of the wall.

The surrounding earth, except at the north-west sides of the cist, had been disturbed down to the solid rock, about six inches lower than the grave, which induced us to continue the search, in expectation of finding other interments, to the further distance of eight yards, finding throughout the whole extent abundance of ashes, boars' tusks, and bones of other animals, as well as a few articles of greater interest, comprising the skull of a stag, a neatly squared sharpening stone, and two coins of small brass, one of them of the Constantine family, with the reverse "*GLORIA EXERCITUS*," two soldiers holding a standard; the other in too poor condition to be identified. It was observed that the land at one side of the place where the first interment was found (A.D. 1845), was somewhat raised, by way of trial we dug holes in several places, and found that loose stones, bones of animals, and potsherds, were plentifully intermixed with the soil to the extent of twelve yards in length, and eight yards in breadth. Encouraged by these appearances, we turned the whole over down to the undisturbed level, when the following discoveries were made. Near the centre of the area we found the ground for about three yards in length, and the same in breadth, had been sunk lower than elsewhere, being two feet below the level of the land, the other portion varying from one foot to one and a half. The central depression was filled with large stones, amongst which were the broken remains of at least three stags' horns, all lying together; and numerous smaller fragments around, some of which had been cut or sawed at the thick end, as in other instances. With them we found a slender bronze skewer, twelve and a half inches long, having the thicker end artistically fashioned by the graver into the resemblance of the cloven hoof either of a ruminant animal or a hog, from whence it was gradually attenuated to a point. At a short distance from the deepest part we discovered a human skeleton, that had been previously disturbed, and much broken in consequence; it lay one foot beneath the surface, with an iron knife six inches long,

and the point of a javelin near the head. This individual appeared to have been buried in a coffin formed of Roman tiles, as the Romans themselves were sometimes accustomed to bury. Fragments an inch or more in thickness, were found in close proximity with the bones. Potsherds, bones of rats and other animals, abounded as in other places previously explored.

Another curious object was discovered here, which was apparently designed for a drinking-cup; it was made from the straight part of the leg bone of a large animal, closely resembling a modern drinking-horn in shape and size, being rather more than three inches high, and is slightly decorated by a groove cut round near the top, and two more towards the bottom with a chevron pattern running between them. The discoveries made afford no evidence of the station having been occupied by man antecedent to the Roman dominion in Britain. Neither have any traces of the Saxon been found. Interments accompanied by an iron spear-head and knife have mostly been assigned to them; whether the evidences in other places are sufficiently conclusive or not, is not our province to make any attempt, either to establish or invalidate. Here we have both instruments accompanying the remains of Celtic Britons, buried perhaps long before the Saxons were established in the neighbourhood. A paved floor with large



pieces of earthenware has been accidentally found this present year (1864), and others may yet exist in two of the adjoining fields, where similar banks and irregularities are perceptible, which being in the occupation of another person have not been examined; but they serve to show that the settlement was an extensive one, and it appeared to have been occupied a considerable length of time, but when and under what circumstances it was finally abandoned we have no means of ascertaining. It appeared to have been a quiet and deliberate removal, had it been otherwise, there would have been found more of their household utensils, &c., and in a more perfect state than has been the case, as the greater part of what has been found, as earthen vessels, millstones, &c., were such as had been cast aside, after having been broken and rendered useless. The inhabitants of this place had evidently been connected in some respects, either directly or indirectly, with the Romans who appear to have had a camp or station at Parwich, distant about five miles.

A contrast of the implements, weapons, &c., of this place, with the contents of tumuli prior to the Roman conquest, most strikingly illustrates the changes which had taken place. The weapons and domestic utensils found amongst the debris of the habitations, and also consigned

to the grave along with the corpse, being immense improvements on the rude and seemingly ineffectual weapons, &c., found in the early tumuli. Archaeologists speak of a bronze period preceding one of iron. If by the bronze period we are to understand that that metal was used to the exclusion of stone, or instruments of flint, then, in our opinion, that period never existed in this neighbourhood, for daggers of bronze are found in the barrows accompanied with instruments of flint. In those remains where flint had become discarded, instruments of iron, of copper and bronze, coins, and fragments of hard pottery formed on the wheel, glazed, and baked in the kiln are found, and exhibit a great improvement in execution and in adaptation to various domestic uses. If the constitution of men's minds were then the same as now, we must bear in mind the tenacity with which some, especially old persons, adhere to old customs; and consequently, should not be surprised to find in the age of iron, an un-Romanized Briton's remains in the primitive contracted position. In such a case, except articles evidently buried with them of unquestionable Roman workmanship were found, it would be a puzzle to the antiquary to assign the skeleton to its proper period. The sandstone boulders so abundant about the habitations, that bore the marks of fire, we may suppose had been used for culinary purposes, as they have been by other rude tribes. By scooping out the earth to a sufficient depth and extent, and lining the sides and bottom with stones that would stand the fire, such as boulders of grit, and then by means of plenty of fuel burned upon them, they would get the stones sufficiently hot to roast the carcase of such animals as served them for food; and by intermixing the fire with other such like stones, to be laid upon the carcase when the primitive oven was cleared for its reception, the inhabitants would effectually complete the process of cooling. It is, however, different to assign a use for the large grit boulders that have been brought here by the agency of man. Three rather ponderous ones were found in a small mound of earth, placed at short distances from each other, the mound being neither in connection with bank, burying-place, or habitation. Many such are in the walls that enclose the fields, where they are mixed up with broken querns, the settlement having served as a quarry from whence to obtain building materials, and render the land serviceable for agricultural purposes.

Wetton.

A DERBYSHIRE ARMORY.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

"NOBILES SUNT QUI ARMA GENTILICIA ANTECESSORUM SUORUM PROFERRE POSSUNT."

Sir Edward Coke, ob. 1634.

ENGLISH peers, baronets, and landed gentry, entitled to Coats of Arms "form the great body of the nobility of this country, some of whom are of old and some of new blood; as is the case with the nobility of every other country. But we must remember that all are *noble*; that the peers and their families do not exclusively form the nobility, and that a baronet, or a member of a family without a title, but possessing a coat of arms, is just as much a nobleman as a marquis or an earl, although he cannot pretend to the same rank or illustration."

—*Fit nobilis, nascitur generosus.*

"Coats of arms," says Peacham, in his "Compleat Gentleman," published 1634, "are sometimes purchased by stealth, shuffled into records & monuments by painters, glaziers, carvers & such." Worthy old Fuller, his contemporary, also makes the same complaint, observing that even in his day "many upstarts injuriously invaded the arms of ancient families."

Most of the following coats (of such as are or have been territorially connected with this county), are extracted from the Heralds' Visitations, to be found among the Harleian MSS., and from the various published armories—others again being taken from private book-plates, seals, &c. Doubtless, and almost necessarily, there are in this list many omissions and inaccuracies, all of which I trust to see supplied and rectified by readers of the "RELIQUARY." I should have been glad if I had been able to add the date of each particular grant.

ABELL (Stapenhill), *argent*, on a saltier, engrailed *azure*, nine fleurs-de-lis of the field.
ABNEY (Abney in the Peak, temp. Conquestoris), *or*, on a chief *gules* a lion passant *argent*.

ABNEY (Willesley), *argent*, on a cross *sable* five bezants.

ADERLEY (Heage), *gules*, on a chevron *or*, three crosses bottony *sable*.

AGARD (Foston and Sudbury), *argent* a chevron engrailed, *gules*, between three boars' heads coupéd *sable*, langued *gules*.

AGARD (Sudbury), *argent*, on a chevron *gules* between three boars' heads coupéd *sable*, langued of the second, a fleur-de-lis *or*.

AKET (Derbyshire), *argent*, two bends *gules*.

ALLEYN (Of Stanton Woodhouse), *or*, a fesse *gules* between three oak alips *proper* (granted by Flower, 1586, to John Alleyn).

ALLEN, or ALEYNE (Gresley), *sable*, a cross potent *or*.

ALLESTREY (Turnditch), *argent*, a chief *gules*; on a bend *azure* three escutcheons of the first; on each a chief of the second.

ALFRETTON (Derbyshire), *azure*, two chevrons *or*.

ALLCARD (Burton Closes), quarterly, *argent* and *or*, on a bend nebulée *azure*, three swans' heads erased of the first, beaked *gules*.

ALLEYNE, Bart. (Derbyshire), per chevron *gules* and *ermine*; in chief two lions' heads erased *or*.

ALLPORT (Alport), Barry wavy of 8 *argent* & *azure*; over all a bend *or* charged with three mullets *gules*.

ALSOP (Alsop, temp. Conquestoris), *sable*, three doves rising *argent*, legged and beaked *gules*.

- ALSOPI** (Ancient Arms), *sable* a bend *argent*, between three doves in chief, wings expanded, of the second, legged and beaked *gules*, with ears of wheat in their beaks *proper*, and three pheons in base *or*.
- ALSOPE** (Derbyshire), per fesse *or* & *ermine* a pale counterchanged, three mullets *sable*.
- APFLEY** (Appleby-Magna), *argent*, six mullets *or*, three, two, and one.
- ARCHER** (Of Highlow), *ermine*, a cross *sable* (crest, a wyvern *argent*).
- AREKWRIGHT** (Willersley), *argent* on a mount *vert* a cotton-tree fructed *proper*; on a chief *azure* between two bezants an inescutcheon of the field, charged with a bee volant *proper*.
- ASHBORNE**, *argent*, on a fesse between three crescents *gules*, as many mullets *or*.
- ASHENHURST** (Beard-hall), *or*, a cockatrice, the tail nowed, with a serpent's head *sable*, the comb, wattles and head *gules*; in his beak a trefoil *vert*.
- ASHTON** (Killamarsh), *argent*, a mullet *sable*; a baton sinister *gules*.
- ASHTON** (Stony Middleton), *argent*, three weavers' shuttles *sable*, tipped and quills furnished *or*.
- ASHTON** (Castleton, &c.), *argent* a mullet *sable*; a crescent for difference.
- ATKERLEY** (Derby), *argent*, on a bend *azure* three lozenges of the field, each charged with a pheon *gules*.
- ATLOE** (Atlow), per pale, indented *argent* and *sable*.
- AVENELL** (Nether-Haddon), *gules*, six annulets *argent*.
- BABINGTON** (Dethick and Normanton), *argent*, ten torteaux, four, three, two, and one. In chief a label of three points *azure*.
- BACHE** (Stanton), *or*, a lion regardant *pearl*, within a border *sable* besantée.
- BAGSHAWE** (Abney and Ridge), *or*, a bugle-horn *sable*, between three roses *proper*.
- BAGSHAW** (Oaks and Wormhill), per pale *ermine* and *gules*, a bugle stringed between three roses all counterchanged, barbed and seeded *proper*.
- BAINBRIDGE** (Lockington), *argent*, a chevron embattled between three battle-axes *sable*.
- BAINBRIDGE** (Derby), *argent*, a chevron *ermine* between three battle-axes *sable*.
- BAKEPUZE** (Barton-Blount), *gules*, two bars *argent*; in chief three horse-shoes *or*.
- BAKEWELL** (Bakewell), *or*, three magpies *proper*.
- BALGUY** (Aston in the Peak), *or*, three lozenges *azure*, two and one.
- BALLIDON** (Ballidon, Stapenhill, and Derby), *argent*, two bars *vert*, each charged with three cross-croissants *or*.
- BAMFORD** (Bamford), *argent*, a fesse *gules*.
- BANKS** (Overton-hall, Bart.), *sable*, a cross *or*, between four fleurs-de-lis *argent*.
- BARKER** (Glapwell, Bart.), per chevron engrailed *or*, and *sable*, a lion rampant counterchanged; a canton *azure*, charged with a fleur-de-lis *or*.
- BARKER** (East-ledge), *sable*, a saltier, engrailed, *argent*.
- BARLOW** or **BARLEY** (Barlow, temp. Conquestoris), *argent*, three bars wavy *sable*; a chief per pale *ermine* and *gules*.
- BARLOW** (Dronfield-Woodhouse), barry wavy of six, *argent* and *sable*; a chief per pale *ermine* and *gules*, charged with a fleur-de-lis *or*.
- BARNLEY** (Alkmanton), *sable*, a cross between four roses, slipped, *argent*.
- BARROW** (Ringwood),
- BASSANO** (Derby), per chevron *vert*, and *argent*; in chief three silkworm-moths; in base a laurel-tree, counterchanged.
- BASFORD** (Grange), *azure*, three eagles displayed between two bendlets *argent*.
- BASSETT** (Langley), *or*, three piles meeting in the base of the escutcheon *gules*; a canton *argent*, charged with a griffin segreant *sable* (or, a canton charged with two lions passant *gules*).
- BATE** (Foston and Little Chester), *sable*, a fesse engrailed *or*, between three dexter-hands *argent*.
- BATEMAN** (Hartington-hall, Bart.), *or*, three crescents, each surmounted by an étoile of six points *gules*; a dexter canton *azure*.
- BATEMAN** (Hartington and Middleton-hall), *or*, three crescents, each surmounted by an étoile *gules*.
- BEARD** (Beard-hall), *argent*, three men's heads, coupé and bearded *proper*, within a bordure *azure*.
- BEAUMONT** (Bartow), *azure*, semée-de-lis, and a lion rampant charged with a crescent *or*.
- BEC**, or **BECK** (Pleasley), *gules*, a cross moline *argent* (sometimes *ermine*).
- BEELEY**, or **BEELEIGH** (Beeley),
- BRIGHTON** (Wirksworth), *sable*, on a bend *argent* a greyhound courant of the first, between two stag's heads caboshed of the second.
- BELLERS**, or **BELLAIRES** (Crich), per pale *gules* and *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*.
- BENNETT** (Littleover and Snelston), *argent*, a cross *gules* charged with a bezant between four demi-lions rampant *gules*, each holding a bezant.

- BENTINCK, Duke of Portland (Bolsover Castle), *azure*, a cross moline *argent*.
 BENTLEY (Breadsall), *or*, three bends *sable*.
 BENTLEY (Horsley), *or*, three bends and a cross-crosslet *sable*.
 BERESFORD (Newton-grange), *argent*, a bear rampant *sable*, chained, collared and muzzled *or*, a crescent for difference.
 BERESFORD (Derbyshire), *argent*, semée de cross-crosslets fitchée, three fleurs-de-lis *sable*.
 BERNAKE (Upper-Padley), *argent*, three horse-barnacles *sable*.
 BEIGHTON (Wirksworth), *argent*, on a bend *gules*, between two stags' heads caboshed *sable*, a greyhound courant of the field.
 BIRCH (Holme Hall).
 BIRD (Over and Nether Locko), *sable*, a chevron embattled counter-embattled *argent*.
 BIRD (Derbyshire), *gules*, a chevron embattled *argent*.
 BIROM (Hulland and Ashborne-green), *argent*, on a chevron between three hedgehogs *sable*, three plates.
 BLACKWALL (Blackwall in Taddington), *argent*, a greyhound courant *sable*, collared *or*, on a chief dancettée of the second, three bezants.
 BLAKISTON (Sandy-brook, Bart.), *argent*, two bars, and in chief three cocks, *gules*.
 BLOKE
 BLOUNT (Barton-blount and Elvaston), barry, nebulée, of six, *or*, and *sable*.
 BLYTHE (Norton and Burchet), *ermine*, three roebucks trippant *gules*, attired *or*.
 BOAM (Bakewell), *argent*, on a bend *azure* three fleurs-de-lis *or*.
 BONELL (Duffield), *or*, semée of cross-crosslets, and a lion rampant *sable*.
 BOLSOVER (Bolsover).
 BONNINGTON (Barrowcote), *sable*, a chevron between three roses *or*.
 BONSALE (Derbyshire), *argent*, three chrystals; on a fesse *gules* a bordure *ermine*.
 BOOTH, or BOTHE (Barrow), *argent*, three boars' heads erect and erased *sable*, armed *or*, with a mullet for difference.
 BOOTHBY (Broadlow-ash and Ashborne-hall, Bart.), *argent*, on a canton *sable* a lion's paw erased, in bend *or*.
 BOROUGH (Derby), *gules*, the root of an oak eradicated and coupé in pale, sprouting out two branches *proper*, with shield of Pallas *or*.
 BOULTREE, three garbs *or*, on a fesse *sable*.
 BOSVILLE (Beighton), *argent*, five fusils in fesse *gules*; in chief three bears' heads erased *sable*, muzzled of the field.
 BOURNE (Ashover).
 BOWDEN (Bowden), quarterly *sable* and *or*, in the first quarter a lion passant *argent*, langued *gules*.
 BRACEBRIDGE (of Derbyshire and Warwickshire), vaire' *argent* and *sable*, a fesse *gules*.
 BRADBORNE (Bradborne, Hough, and Lea-hall), *argent*, on a bend *gules* three mullets pierced *or*.
 BRADBURY (of Ollersset), *sable*, a chevron *ermine* between three buckles *argent*; a flour-de-lis *or* for difference.
 BRADSHAW (Belper, Holbrook, Windley, and Barton-hall), *argent*, two bonds between two martlets *sable*.
 BRAILSFORD (Brailsford and Senior), *or*, a cinquefoil *sable*.
 BRALFORTH (Bralford or Braylesford), *argent*, a cinquefoil pierced *sable*.
 BRAMHALL, *argent*, three pelicans' heads erased *azure*, vulning *gules*.
 BRAMPTON (Brampton), *azure*, a lion rampant *or*.
 BRANSTON (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a fesse *sable* three bezants.
 BRERETON (Hurdlow), *argent*, two bars *sable*; a crescent, for difference.
 BRETON (Walton), *argent*, a chevron between three escallops *gules* (*or* ?).
 BRIMINGTON (Brimington).
 BRITTLEBANK (Oddo).
 BRISTOWE (Twynford), *ermine*, on a fesse cottised *sable*, three crescents *or*.
 BROADHURST (Foston).
 BRONHAM (of Derbyshire), *sable*, six plates, two, two, and two.
 BROWNE (Marsh-hall), *argent*, on a chevron *gules*, three roses of the field.
 BROWNE (Snelston), *sable*, three lions passant in bend, between two cotises *argent*; in chief a trefoil slipped *ermine*.
 BROWNE (Derby), *sable* between two cotises a lion passant *argent*; in the sinister chief a trefoil slipped *ermine*.
 BROWNE (Hungry-Bentley), *ermine*, on a fesse embattled, counter-embattled, *sable* three escallops *argent*.
 BROWNELL (Derby, 1682), *ermine*, on a chevron cotised *sable*, three escallops *argent*.
 BRUNINGE (Derbyshire), *gules*, two bonds wavy *argent*.
 BRUSHFIELD (Brushfield).
 BULKELEY (Stapenhill), *sable*, two chevrons between 3 bulls' heads caboshed *argent*; a canton *or*.

- BURDETT** (Foremark), *azure*, two bars *or*.
BULLOCK (Norton, Onston, and Darley), *ermine*, on a chief *gules*, a label of five points *or*.
BULLOCK (Ashford), *gules*, a chevron *argent* between three bullocks' heads caboshed *argent*, armed *or*.
BURNELL (Beauchief), per fesse indented *or* and *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*: a bordure *gules*, charged with eight plates.
BURTON (Dronfield), *azure*, semée of étoiles and a bordure *or*, a crescent *argent*.
BUTLER (Handley, 1606), *argent*, three covered cups *sable*, between seven cross-crosalets fitchée *gules*.
BUTLER (Sutton-hall), *or*, a chief indented *gules*.
BUXTON, or **BUCKSTON** (Buxton, Brassington, and Bradborne), *sable*, two bars *argent*; on a canton of the second a buck trippant, of the field (sometimes with three mullets *argent* between the bars).

CACHEHORS (Stavely Woodthorpe); a chevron between three cross-croalets *sable*, an annulet for difference.
CADE (Derbyshire), *argent*, a fesse *azure* between two lions passant-guardant *gules*.
CAFFS (Eyam), *argent*, on a chevron between three trefoils slipped *sable*, an escallop of the first.
CADMAN (Cowley), *or*, three columbine buds *vert*. (?)
CANTILUPE (Ilkeston), a fesse vairé, between three fleurs-de-lis.
CALTON (Calton and Edensor), *or*, a saltier engrailed between four cross-croalets *sable*.
CANTRELL (King's Newton), *argent*, a pelican in her piety, in her nest, *sable*.
CAPPS (Derbyshire),
CARRIER (Wirksworth), *sable*, a bend between three spears' heads.
CARLEILL (Longstone), *argent*, on a chevron *sable*, between three Cornish choughs proper, beaked and legged *gules*, as many mullets of six points *or*.
CARTWRIGHT (Derby), per chevron *or* and *azure*, three pelicans counterchanged, vuln-ing themselves proper.
CARTER (Wirksworth),
CARR (Outwoods), *gules*, on a chevron *argent*, three mullets *sable*.
CAVE (Stretton, Bart.), *azure*, fretty *argent*.
CAVENDISH, Duke of Devonshire (Chatsworth, Hardwicke, &c.), *sable*, three harts' heads caboshed *argent*, attired *or*.
CAVENDISH and **HOLLES**, Duke of Newcastle (Bolsover Castle), the same, within a bordure *argent*.
CAVENDISH, Baron Waterpark (Doveridge), the same.
CAUZ, or **DE CAUCEIS** (Bradborne and Brampton), per chevron *or* and *gules*, three human hearts counterchanged.
CHADWICK (Callow, &c.), *gules*, an escutcheon and orle of martlets *argent*.
CHALONER (Duffield), *azure*, a chevron engrailed between three cherubim-heads *argent*.
CHAMBER (Derbyshire), *argent*, a fesse chequy *or*, and *azure*, between three lions' heads erased *sable*.
CHAMPEYNE (Champeyne in Duffield), *or*, fretty *sable*.
CHANDOS (Radborne), *argent*, a pile *gules*.
CHARLETON (Risley and Breaston, now of Chilwell, Notis.), *azure*, on a chevron *or*, between three swans *argent*, as many cinquefoils *gules*.
CHAWNER (Muslane), *sable*, a chevron between three cherubim-heads *or*.
CHAWORTH (Alfreton), *azure*, two chevrons *or*.
CHENEY, or **CHESNEY** (Ashford, Monyash, and Kirk-Langley), *azure*, six lions rampant three and three, *argent*; a canton *ermine*.
CHETHAM (Ashe and Mellor-hall), *argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three flames *sable*.
CLARKE (Ashgate and Norton-hall), *gules*, a bear rampant (collared of the field), between three mullets *argent*.
CLARKE (Somersall, Chilcote, and Sutton), *azure*, three escallops in pale, *or*, between two flaunches *ermine*.
CLAYE, or **CLEY** (Crich), *argent*, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped *sable*.
COAFE (Duffield), *argent*, on a chevron *azure*, between three roses *gules*, stalked and leaved *vert*, as many fleurs-de-lis *argent*.
COAFE (Farnah), *argent*, on a fesse embattled, between three roses *gules*, slipped proper, as many fleurs-de-lis *or*.
COCKS (Stapenhill), *argent*, on a chief *gules*, two roses of the field.
COKAINE (Ashborne), *argent*, three cocks *gules*, the combs and wattles *sable*.
COKE (Trusley), *gules*, three crescents and a canton *or*.
COKE (Longford, Bart.), per pale *gules* and *azure*, three eagles displayed *argent*.
COKERHAM (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a bend *sable* three leopards' faces of the first (another the heads *or*).
COLUMBELL (Darley), *sable*, three doves *argent*, with ears of wheat in their beaks proper.

- COLUMBELL (Darley), *sable*, three doves *argent*, legged *gules*; in their bills an olive-branch *vert*.
- COLWICH (Styd and Darley-moor), *argent*, a fesse between three bats displayed *sable*.
- COTTON (Etwall-hall), *azure*, an eagle displayed *argent*, armed *gules* (ancient coat—*argent*, a bend *sable* between three pellets).
- COX (Brailsford, &c.), *argent*, three moorcocks *proper*.
- CRICHE (Stubbing-edge), *ermine*, on a pale *sable*, three crosses *patée* fitchée *or*.
- CREWE (Calke-abbey, Bart.), *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*.
- CROMWELL (West Hallam and South Winfield), *argent*, a chief *gules*; over all a bend *azure*.
- CRITCHLEY (), quarterly *gules*, and *argent*; on the second and third a martlet *sable*.
- CROMPTON (Derby), *vert*, on a bend *argent*, double-cotised *ermine*, two covered cups *or*, a lion passant *gules*; on a chief *azure* three pheons *or*.
- CUDERLY, or CUDDERLY (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three acorns *or*.
- CULEY, or CULY (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron *sable*, cotised *azure*, between three mullets pierced *sable*.
- CULEY, or CULY (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron between three mullets pierced *sable*.
- CURTEIS (Somerleis and Dronfield), party per saltire *argent* and *sable*, four bears passant counterchanged; in the centre a bezant.
- CURSON (of Croxall),
- CURSON, Baron Scarsdale (Kedleston), *argent*, on a bend *sable* three popinjays *or*, colored *gules*.
- CURSON (Breadsall), *gules*, on a bend *azure*, three horse-shoes *argent*.
- DAKEYNE, or DAKINS (Biggin-grange and Stubbing-edge, Snitterton and Darley-dale), *gules*, a lion passant guardant and two mullets in pale, *or*, between two flaunches, each charged with a griffin seggrant, *sable*.
- DAKENY (Peak), *argent*, a cross between four lions *gules*.
- DALE (Flagg and Ashborne), party of six, *gules* and *argent*; a bend *ermine*; on a chief *azure* three garbs *or*.
- DALTON (Derby), semée of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant (guard). *argent* (†)
- DANIEL (Tideswell), *azure*, a bend between six escallops *or*.
- DARLEY (Darley), *gules*, six fleurs-de-lis *argent*.
- DARWIN (Breadsall-priory), *argent*, on a bend *gules*, cotised *vert*, three escallops *or*.
- DEANE (Matlock and Beoley), *or*, a fesse dancettée; in chief three crescents *gules*.
- DEGGE (Derby), *or*, on a bend *azure* three falcons mounting *argent*, jesses and bells *or*.
- DEINCOURT (Park-hall, Morton), *sable*, a fesse dancettée between ten billets, four above and six below, *argent*.
- DELAPE, or PIPE (Derbyshire), *azure*, semée crosses-crosslet, and two organ-pipes in chevron *or*.
- DE-LA-POLE (Hartington),
- DENMAN, Baron (Of Dovedale), *argent*, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased *gules*, three ermine spots, *or*.
- DETHICK (Dethick, Breadsall, and Newhall), *argent*, a fess vairé *or* and *gules*, between three water bougets *sable*.
- DICKENS (of London and Derbyshire, 1625), *ermine*, on a cross flory *sable*, a leopard's face *or*.
- DOVEDALE, DOOVEDALE, or DOWDALE; *argent*, a cross in pale *gules*.
- DEAPER (Culland), *argent*, on a fesse between three annulets *gules*, as many covered cups *or*.
- DRAYCOT (Loscove), party of six *or* and *gules* a bend *ermine* (Draycott or Dracot).
- DUNE (Breadsall), *or*, four pales *gules*.
- DURANDSTHORPE, or DONISTHORPE (Donisthorpe),
- DURANT (Durant-hall), *sable*, a cross-crosslet *ermine*.
- DURRANT (Derbyshire), *sable*, a fesse dancettée *argent*; in chief three fleurs-de-lis *argent*.
- EDENSOR, or ENSOR (Hartington), *argent*, a chevron between three horse-shoes *sable*.
- EDWARDS (Derby), *argent*, a fesse *ermine* between three martlets *sable*.
- ELEY (Winster), *argent*, a fesse engrailed between six fleurs-de-lis *gules*.
- ELTON (Of Elton), barry-wavy of eight, *argent* and *azure*; on a bend *or*, three mullets *gules*.
- ERRINGTON (Ashborne) *argent*, two bars *azure*; in chief three escallops *azure*.
- EVANS (Allestree-hall), gyronny of eight, *argent* and *vert*, a lion rampant guardant *or* (quartered with Ferne of Bonsall. Fer bend indented *argent* and *gules*, two lions erased, counterchanged, crowned *or*.)
- EVERY (Egginton, Bart.), *or*, four chevrons *gules*.
- EYRE (Hassop-hall, Highlow, Bowler, Bradway, &c.), *argent*, on a chevron *sable* three quatrifoils *or*.

- FALCONER (Derbyshire), *argent*, three martlets *gules*; in chief as many ogresses.
- FALLOWES (Derbyshire), *vert*, a camel *or*. (*proper* ?).
- FANSHAWE (Fanshawe-gate, Dronfield), *or*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis *sable*.
- FAWCEN, or FALCON (Derbyshire), *gules* three falcons *or*.
- FAWLCONER (Derbyshire) *argent*, three martlets *gules*; in chief as many ogresses.
- FAWNE, FOWNE, or LE FUN (of Yeaveley and Alderwasley), arms quartered by the Lowes, who married the heiress, *argent*, a bugle-horn stringed *sable* between three crescents of the second, each charged with a bezant.
- FERNE (Farwich, Bonsall, and Snitterton), per bend indented *or* and *gules*.
- FERNE (Bonsall), per bend indented *argent* and *gules*, two lions' heads erased, counter-changed, crowned *or*. (See Evans).
- FERRARS (Earls Ferrars and Derby), *argent*, six horse-shoes *sable*. Another, *vairé or and gules*; a border *azure*, semée of horse-shoes *argent*. Another, *vairé or and gules*.
- FISHER (Foremark), *argent*, a fesse wavy between three fleurs-de-lis *sable*.
- FITZ-ERCALD (Derbyshire), *argent*, three hares playing bagpipes *gules*. (A pun on the name Haro-call, Ercal)—A. Wolley.
- FITZ-HERBERT (Tisington, Bart.), *gules*, three lions rampant *or*.
- FITZ-HERBERT (Norbury), *argent*, a chief *vairé or and gules*; over all a bend *sable*.
- FITZ-RANULPH, or RALPH (Derbyshire), *azure*, two chevrons *or*.
- FLAMSTEED (Denby), *or*, three bars *sable*; on a chief *sable*, a lion passant *or*.
- FLETCHER (Steynesby), *argent*, on a cross engrailed *sable*, a compass dial in the centre between four pheons *or*, a chief *gules* charged with a level-staff between two double coalpicks *or*.
- FOKERHAM (Derbyshire), *or*, a bend lozengy *azure*.
- FOLCHER, or FOUCHER (Windley), *ermine*, on a bend *gules* three bezants (?).
- FOLJAMBE (Tideswell, Walton, Linacre-hall, and Darley), *sable*, a bend between six escallops *or*.
- FOSEBROOK (Shardlow), *azure*, a saltier between four cinquefoils *argent*.
- FOTHER, or FOLCHER (Derbyshire), *ermine*, on a bend *gules* three plates (or Fulcher).
- FOX (Youlgreave), *or*, a chevron *gules* between three foxes' heads erased *azure*.
- FRANCEIS, or FRANCIS (Foremark), *argent*, a chevron between three eagles displayed *gules*.
- FRENCH (Abbots'-hill), *sable*, a bend *argent* between two dolphins *proper*.
- FRESCHVILLE, FRECHVILLE, or FRESHFIELD (Staveley and Scarliffe), *azure*, a bend between six escallops *argent*.
- FREVL (of Derbyshire), *gules*, three crescents *ermine*.
- FULWOOD (Middleton), *gules*, a chevron between three mullets *argent*.
- FURNESS (Furness), *argent*, a talbot sejant *sable*; in chief three crescents *gules*.
- " (Beighton), on a chief a demi-lion rampant *sable*.
- FYNDERNE (Finderne), *argent*, a chevron (sometimes engrailed), between three crosses formée fitchée *sable*.
- FYNNEY (Ashford and Middleton), *vert*, a chevron between three eagles displayed *or*, armed and langued *gules* (a crescent for difference).
- GELL (Hopton, Bart.), per bend *azure* and *or*, three mullets of six points, in bend, pierced and counterchanged.
- GELL (Middleton and Wirksworth), per bend *argent* and *gules*, a rose between two mullets of six, bendways, counterchanged.
- GERARD (Etwell), *azure*, a lion rampant *ermine*, crowned *or*.
- GERNON (Bakewell), paly wavy of six, *argent* and *gules*.
- GEYNES (Yolgrave), *gules*, a bend *vairé, argent and sable*.
- GIBBS (Derbyshire), *argent*, three battle-axes in pale *sable*.
- GILBERT (Locko, formerly of Gilberts'-place, Lullington), *sable*, a leg armed in pale, between two shivered spears *argent*, the heads *or*.
- GILBERT, or KNIVETON (Youlgreave), *gules*, a bend *vairé, argent and sable*.
- GILL (Norton), per bend *or* and *vert*, three mullets in bend, counter-changed.
- GIRARDOT (Allestrey), quarterly, one and four *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*; two and three *gules*, a chevron *argent*.
- GISBORNE (Derby), *ermineois*, a lion rampant *sable*, collared *argent*; on a canton *vert*, a garb, *or*.
- GLADWIN (Cold-Aston), *ermine*, a chief *azure*; over all a bend *gules*, charged with a sword *argent*, hilt and pomel *or*.
- GLAPWELL (Glappwell),
- GOODWIN (Hartington), *or*, three pales *sable*; on a chief *gules* as many martlets *or*.
- GOTHAM (Lees in Norton), per fesse embattled, *or* and *sable*, three goats trippant, counter-changed.
- GOULD (Hartington), per saltire *azure* and *or*, a lion rampant counter-changed.

- GOSHILL (Barlborough), *barry of six, or and gules, a canton ermine.*
- GREATRAKES (Great Rakas), *per pale sable and gules, three leopards' heads erased or, langued azure, spotted sable.*
- GREATER (Beely), *per bend vert. and gules, an eagle displayed or.*
- GREENSMITH (Steeple-grange), *vert, on a fesse or, between three doves close argent beaked and legged gules, each with an ear of wheat in the bill or, as many pigs of lead azure.*
- GREENWOOD (Derbyshire), *sable, a chevron ermine between three saltires argent.*
- GREGG (Ilkeston), *or, three trefoils, slipped, between two chevrons sable; in the dexter chief point an eagle regardant, with wings expanded, sable.*
- GREGORY (Bramcote-house),
- GREGSON (Turnditch), *argent, a saltier gules; a canton chequy or and azure.*
- GRESLEY (Drakelow, Bart.) *vairé, ermine and gules.*
- GREY and ZOUCH (Codnor), *barry of six, argent and azure.*
- GREY (Sandiacre), *barry of six, argent and azure, with a label of three points besantée.*
- GRIMSHAW (Errwood-house),
- GWYN (Derbyshire), *azure, a bend lossengy argent.*
- GTNEY, or JENNEY, (Frisby-hall), *ermine a bend cotised gules.*
- HACKER (Sawley), *argent, three wolves passant gules.*
- HACKENTHORPE (of Hackenthorp), *vert, a chevron between three escallop shells or.*
- HALLAM (West and Kirk Hallam and Hallam Parva), *argent, a lion rampant azure guttée d' or.*
- HALLIFAX (Chesterfield), *or, on a pile engrailed sable, three crosses-crozier or between two fountains proper.*
- HALLOWES (Dethick and Glapwell), *azure, on a fesse argent, between three crescents argent, as many torteaux.*
- HALTON (South Winfield), *per pale gules and azure, a lion rampant or.*
- HANDLEY (Handley), *gules, a fesse between six masles, three and three, or.*
- HARDINGE (King's-Newton), *gules, on a chevron argent, flimbrated or, three escallops sable (gules?).*
- HARDWICK (Hardwick), *argent, a saltier engrailed azure; on a chief azure three cinquefoils argent.*
- HARINGTON (Derbyshire), *or, a chief gules; on a bend azure, an annulet or.*
- HARTHALE, or HERTHILL (Horthill), *argent, two bars vert.*
- HARPUR (Calke-abbey, Bart.) *argent, a lion rampant and a bordure engrailed sable.*
- HARRISON (Snelston), *azure, three demi-lions or, a canton argent.*
- HARTINGTON; *or, a stag's head cabossed gules.*
- HARTSHORNE (Hartshorne), *argent, a chevron gules between three bucks' heads cabossed sable.*
- HASELERTON (Derbyshire?), *gules, six lions rampant argent, crowned or.*
- HASTINGS (Derbyshire), *or, a maunch gules.*
- HASTINGS (Willesley-hall, Bart.), *argent, a maunch within a bordure engrailed sable.*
- HATHERSAGE (Hathersage), *paly of six, argent and gules, on a chief azure a fesse dancettée, or.*
- HEATHCOTE (Hoathcote and Littleover), *ermine, three pomeis, each charged with a cross or.*
- HEATHER (Derbyshire), *paly of six, azure and or; on a chief or a fesse dancettée gules.*
- HELYON (Bakewell), *gules, fretty argent, a fesse or.*
- HEBIE (South Winfield), *azure, three hedgehogs or.*
- HERTINGTON; *vert. (gules?) a fesse between three stags' heads cabossed argent, attired or.*
- HEWIT (Derbyshire), *azure, on a chevron flory between three lions passant or, as many lapwings proper.*
- HIERON (Smalley)
- HILARY (Derbyshire), *argent, a fesse componée or and sable.*
- HILL (Ashborne, 1615), *per chevron argent and sable, three cinquefoils counter-changed.*
- HINTON (Derbyshire), *vert, a bend argent.*
- HODGKINSON (Overton-hall, Ashover), *or, on a cross couped, between four cinquefoils vert, a cinquefoil or.*
- HOLDEN (Aston and Darley-abbey), *sable, a fesse engrailed ermine, between two chevrons ermine.*
- HOPE (Grange-field) *argent, a chevron engrailed sable, between three Cornish choughs proper.*
- HOPKINSON (Wirksworth and Bonsall), *azure, on a chevron argent, between three estoiles, as many lozenges, gules; all within a bordure gules.*
- HOPTON (Hopton), *argent, a chevron azure.*

- HORNE (Butterley-park), *argent*, three bugle-horns *sable*, garnished *or*, stringed *gules*, each enclosing an étoile *azure*.
- HORSLEY (Derbyshire), *sable*, three cinquefoils *or*.
- HORTON (Catton), *sable*, a buck's head caboshed *argent*, attired *or*.
- HORTON (Osmaston, Bart.), quarterly, first and fourth *sable*, a stag's head caboshed *argent*, attired *or*, a canton *ermine*.
- HOWARD (Glossop), *gules*, on a bend, between six cross-crosslets, fitchée *argent*, an escutcheon *or*, therein a demi lion rampant (pierced through the mouth with an arrow) within a double tressure, flory counter-flory, *gules*.
- HUBAND, or HUBALD (Twyford), *sable*, three leopards' heads jessant-de-lis *argent*.
- HUBBERSTY (Wirksworth), *vert*, a fesse *or*, between three moles *sable*.
- HUNLOKE (Wingerworth, Bart.), *azure*, a fesse between three tigers' heads erased *or*.
- HUNT (Ashover), *argent*, a bugle-horn *sable*, stringed *vert*; on a chief *gules*, three mullets pierced *argent*.
- HURT (Ashborne, Casterne, and Alderwasley), *sable*, a fesse between three cinquefoils *or*.
- HUTCHINSON (Carsington), per pale *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, between eight crosses-crosslet *or*.
- INGWARDBY (Willesley), *or*, on a chief *gules*, a lion passant *argent*.
- IRETON (Little-Ireton), *ermine*, two bends *gules*.
- JACKSON (Bubnell), *argent*, a lion passant *gules*; on a chief *gules* three battle-axes *argent*.
- JEBB (Walton and Tipton-grove), quarterly, *vert* and *or*, in first quarter, a falcon close, *argent*, belled *or*, in fourth, a hawk's lure *argent*.
- JENKINSON (Walton, Bart., 1685), *azure*, two barrulets in fesse *or*, in chief three suns proper.
- JESSOP (Butterley-hall), *or*, two bars *gules*; in chief three leopards' heads *gules*.
- JEWITT (Derby), *azure*, a three masted galley with sails furled, *or*; the flags at the mast heads *gules*.
- JODRELL (Duffield), *ermine*, three round buckles, tongues pendant, *argent*; in fesse point a trefoil slipped *or*.
- JOHNSON (Horseley and Kilburn), *azure*, a woolpack *argent*.
- JOHNSON, (Callow), *argent*, a fesse lozengy, between three lions' heads erased *gules*.
- KENDALL (Smithsby), *gules*, a fesse chequy, *or* and *azure*, between three eagles displayed *or*.
- KINARDSLEY, or KYNARDESLEY (Brailsford), *argent*, a fesse vairé *or*, and *gules*, between three eagles displayed *gules* (*sable*!).
- KINGSTON (Derbyshire), *azure*, three swords in pale *argent*.
- KIRKE (Of Eckington), *argent*, a chevron between three boars' heads couped *sable*.
- KINVETON, or GILBERT (Youlgreave), *gules*, a bend vairé *argent* and *sable*.
- KIRKEBY (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a fesse *vert* three crescents *or*.
- KNIFTON, or KNIVETON (Bradley), *gules*, a bend vairé.
- KNIVETON (Mercaston, Bart.), *gules*, a chevron vairé *argent* and *sable*. (Ancient coat—*gules*, a bend vairé, between six crosses-formées *or*)—*gules*, a chevron vairé.
- KYTCHYN (Belper, 1578), *argent*, on a pile *azure*, between two crosses-crosslet *gules*, a dove volant, upright *argent*, beaked and membered *gules*.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

(To be continued.)

Original Document.

THE following interesting document, being a grant of admission to share in the benefit of the prayers, &c., of an Order of Friars, to JOHN WORMLAY and CECILIA HIS WIFE, 1469, is communicated by Mr. T. N. Ince, of Wakefield, in whose possession the original was, having been purchased by him at Sheffield in 1844, and since given by him to the Rev. Mr. Farmery, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Roman Catholic Priest.

In Xpo sibi Km̄s Johes Wormlay et Cecilia consorti sue Frat̄ Thomas Fratrum Minor i Anglia provinciat̄ Minist̄ et suis salutē et poracionū suffragia regna' celestia pronūciat] Devocionē sinceram qam ad nrm tutis ordine [et benevolē]nciam ut accept diligencias attendens affectuose q̄r acceptans quo ad ea p̄cipue que salute continent animar qautū cū Deo valeo vobis vices cupio refunder salutare Idcirco oīm missarum orationum jejuniū asp̄itatu vigilar p̄dicacionū cetor q̄r bonor que p fratres sub mea cura constitutos misericordit̄ opari dignabit elemencia saluatoris tam in vita qam post mortī p̄cipacione p̄petuā vob concedo p p̄sentes adiciens nichilomin de grā speciali ut cū obitus vestu memoria in nro provinciali capitulo fuerit recitata idem p̄r vob fiat quo ad vniū sa et singla qd p̄ fr̄ib et amicis ordinis nri defunctis ibm recomendatis fieri consuevit valetē feliciter sub vexillo summi Rege paupis crucifixi et sue matris dulcissime clamide virginali. Data in nro p̄vinciali capitulo in festo Botulphi celebrato in festo assumptonis virginis gloriose anno Dni Millmo cccc lx. ix.

Joseph Hunter, Esquire, the historian, who transcribed the document as well as he could make it out, in his letter to Mr. Ince, dated 2nd September, 1844, says of this grant, "It belongs to a class of documents not very common. The parties were no doubt members of the Yorkshire family of Wormlay." Captain Wood, late of Sandal, near Wakefield, in his letter to Mr. Ince, 7 Feb. 1846, gives it in extensu, as follows—

In Christo sibi Carissimis Johanni Wormlay et Cecilia consorti sue Frater Thomas Fratrum minorum in Anglia Provincialis, Minister et servus salutem et per orationum Suffragia regna Celestia pronūciat [or promittit]. Devotionem sinceram quam ad nostrum habetis ordinem et Benevolentiam ut acceptas diligēcias attendens affectuosia que acceptans quoad ex p̄cipue que Salutem continent animarum, quantum cum Deo valeo, vobis vices cupio refundere salutare. Idcirco omnium missarum orationum, jejuniū asperitatum vigiliarum predicationum ceterumque bonorum, que per fratres submeā curā constitutos misericorditer operari dignabitur clementia saluatoris, tam in vita quam post mortem participationem perpetuam vobis concedo per presentes. Adjiciens nihilominus de gratiā speciali ut cum obitus vestri memoria in nostro provinciali capitulo fuerit recitata idem pro vobis fiat quoad universa et singula quod pro fratribus et amicis ordinis nostri defunctis ibidem recommendatis fieri consuevit—valetē feliciter sub vexillo summi Regis pauperis crucifixi et sue matris dulcissime chlamide virginali. Data in nostro provinciali capitulo in festo Botulphi celebrato, in festo assumptionis virginis gloriosa Anno Domini 1469.

* This is merely conjectural, the original looks more like Sede* Botulphi, but neither is satisfactory. Festo is not, I think, the word in the original, and it would confuse the whole, as St. Botolph's feast could not have been kept on the feast of the Assumption.

J. Wood.

* It is most likely Sede the contraction for Sancte.—EDITOR.

Notes on Books.

THE BOOK OF PERFUMES.*

CERTAINLY one of the most charming books—charming both for its matter and for its scent—is the “Book of Perfumes,” which has just been issued from the pen of Mr. Eugene Rimmel, of London. But it is not only charming, it is a useful and valuable addition to our literature, and treats on a branch of antiquarian research of which but little is known, and in a manner which shows, incontestably, that its author is thoroughly master of his subject. A few years ago, Mr. Rimmel prepared for the Society of Arts a paper on “The Art of Perfumery, its History and Commercial Development.” The subject being a perfectly new one, Mr. Rimmel found that an immense deal of research was necessary to get together even sufficient information for that simple purpose. He found, however, as any author warmed with his subject will find, that the matter grew on his hands, and that he was gaining a large amount of information which must prove both valuable and interesting to the public. In 1862, being appointed as one of those on whom the task of drawing up the report on the Perfumery Class in the Great Exhibition devolved, Mr. Rimmel’s opportunities of gaining a comparative knowledge of the various productions in the “world of sweet smells” were great, and he availed himself of them to their fullest extent.

The opening chapter of the “Book of Perfumes” is devoted to an essay on the physiology of perfumes, in which the author gives a pleasant insight into the origin of perfumery, the influence of scents on the memory, the medicinal properties of perfumes as known to the ancients, and much other useful information. The next chapter takes a view of the perfumes, etc., of the Egyptians, including of course the embalming of the mummies, the sacred ointments, and the incenses and cosmetics used by that race of people. Chapters four and five are devoted to the Jews and the ancient Asiatic nations, the aromatics they used, the frankincense, myrrh, aloes, saffron, etc., the hanging gardens, the temples, and indeed everything connected with which odours and perfumes were used—enlarging on the processions of the kings, in



which many interesting particulars are given, and of the modes of burning incense before the great ones of the land.

* *The Book of Perfumes.* By EUGENE RIMMEL. London: Chapman & Hall. Post 8vo., pp. 286. Illustrated.

The history of perfumes and their applications among the Greeks, the Romans, the Orientals, the people of the far East, and those of uncivilized nations, follows in successive chapters, each one full of interest and information. In the chapter on "Uncivilized Nations," Mr. Rimmel gives some admirable illustrations of the mode of wearing the hair—or rather as, he says, "wool"—of the native ladies of the interior of Africa, one of which we here reproduce. Among the engravings are examples of Bushukulompo modes of wearing the hair, which is worked up into a compact cone. The next is the head of a Londa lady, in which the hair is brought over at front and back almost in the form of a cocked hat, and has a bone pin stuck in front. This



we have chosen as an example of the excellent engravings which so lavishly adorn this beautiful volume, and which shows how carefully and even elaborately Mr. Rimmel treats his subject in all its bearings.

The remaining chapters of the book are devoted to the history of perfumes from ancient to modern times, the commercial uses of flowers and plants, and a carefully written essay on the materials used in perfumery.

Perfumes, says Mr. Rimmel, did not come into general use in England until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Howes, who continued Stowe's Chronicle, tells us, that they could not make any costly wash or perfume in this country until about the fourteenth or fifteenth year of the Queen, when the Right Honourable Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, came from Italy, and brought with him gloves, sweet bags, a perfumed leather jerkin, and other pleasant things; and that year the Queen had a pair of perfumed gloves, trimmed only with four tufts or rows of coloured silk. She took such pleasure in these gloves, that she was pictured with them upon her hands, and for many years afterwards it was called the "Earl of Oxford's perfume." On another occasion, Queen Elizabeth visiting the University of Cambridge, was presented with a pair of perfumed gloves, and was so delighted with them that she put them on at once. She also usually carried with her a pomander (or *pomme d'amber*), which was a ball composed of ambergris, benzoin, and other perfumes; and she was once mightily pleased with a "faire gyrdle of pomander," which was a series of pomanders strung together and worn round the neck. These pomanders were held in the hand to smell occasionally, and were supposed to be preservatives from infection. They were very generally used, as may be seen from the portraits of the period. Their exact ingredients are thus described in an old play:—"Your only way to make a good pomander is this—Take an ounce of the finest garden mould cleaned and steeped seven days in change of rose-water; then take the best labdanum, benzoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civet, and musk; incorporate them together, and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as any lady's dog."

Drayton, in his "Queen of Cynthia," also alludes to pomanders in the following lines:—

"And when she from the water came,
When first she touched the mould,
In balls the people made the same
For pomanders and sold.

Some of these pomanders consisted in globular vessels containing strong perfume and perforated with small holes, not unlike our modern pocket cassolettes. The earliest illustration of this favourite toilet requisite occurs in the "Boat of Foolish Women,"*

* *Scaphæ Fatuarum Mulierum.*

a series of five caricatures published by Jodocus Badius in 1502, and intended to flagellate the abuse made of the five senses. The annexed engraving represents the



"Boat of Foolish Smells,"* in which are three ladies, one of whom is holding some flowers she has gathered, and smelling at the same time a pomander which her friend has bought from an itinerant vendor of perfumes.

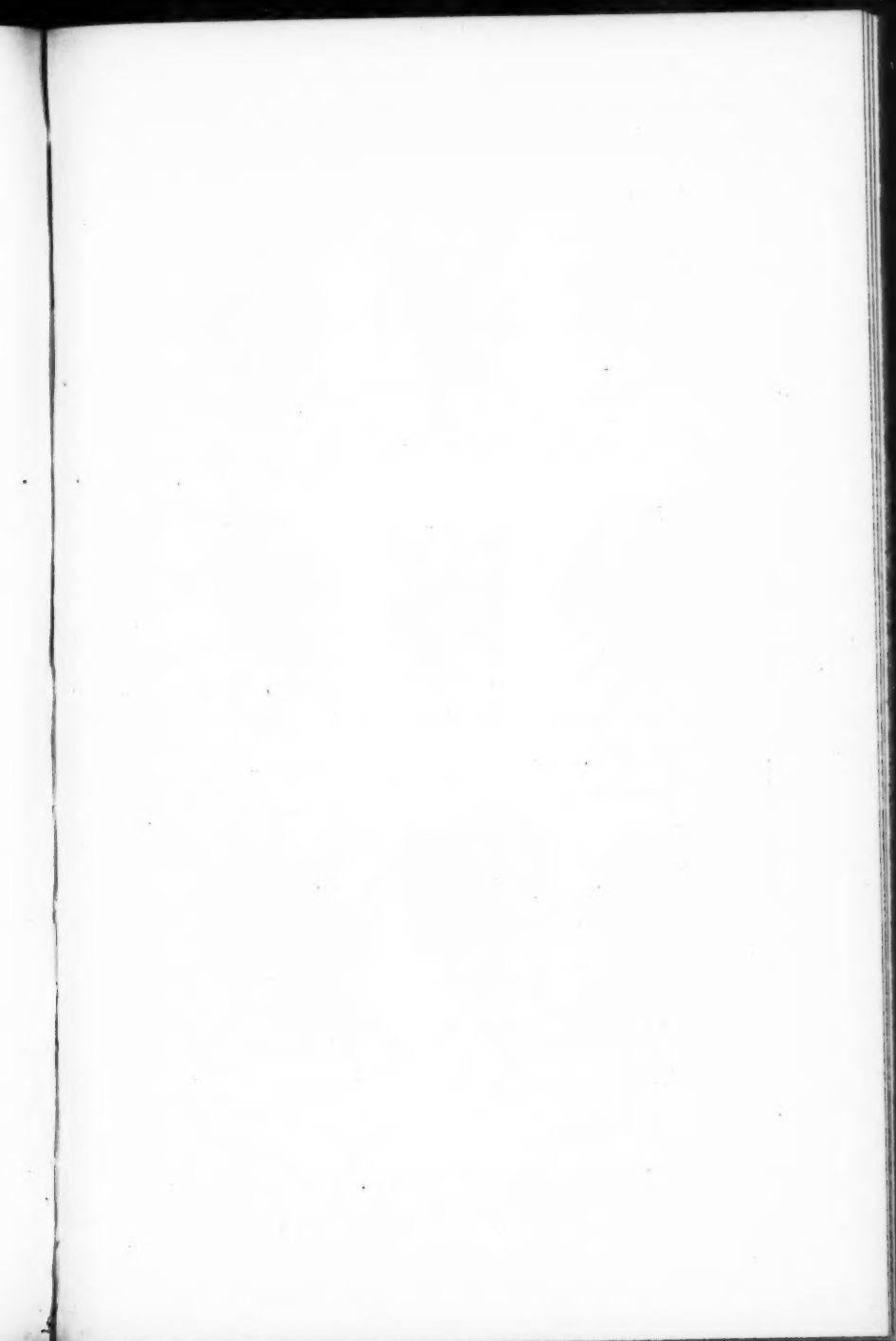
In another part of the same chapter Mr. Rimmel gives the accompanying capital illustration of the temptations which beset even holy pilgrims when they ventured inside the mercers and perfumers shops of the middle ages. In this engraving it will be seen that the fair trader has before her mirrors, one of which she is offering to the



pilgrim, combs, and other articles for the toilet. It is taken from one of the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum, and in the same MS. occurs the following highly interesting enumeration of the wares which the fair shopkeeper supplies—

"Quod sche, 'Geve I shall the telle
Mercerye I have to selle;
In boystes sootē oynementis
Therewith to don allegementis;
I have knyves, phylletys, callys,
At festes to hang upon the wallys;

* *Scapha Olfactionis Stultæ.*





Capricious



Intercepted Looks.



Union.



Pilgrimage.



Flower Girl.



Shepherdess.



Porcupine.



Friendship.



Victory.



Butterfly.



Dove.



Battery.



Bride.



Noble Simplicity.



Great Pretensions.



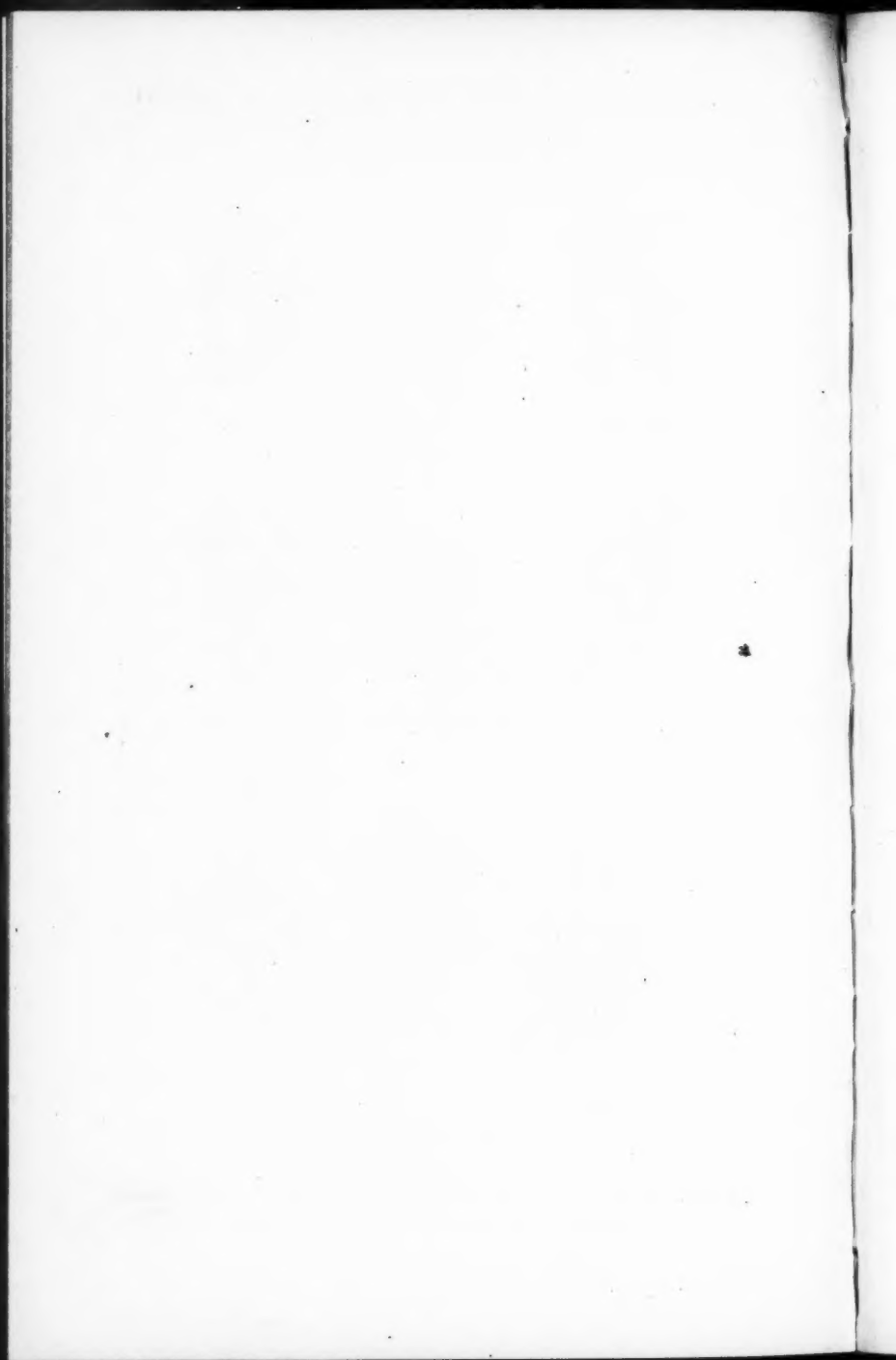
Frigate.



Tuleries.

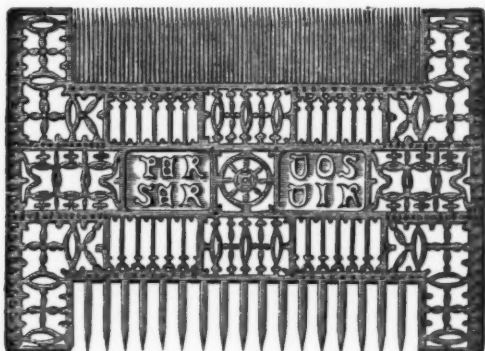


Jardiniere.



Kombes mo than nyne or ten,
Both ffor hors and eke for men;
Merours also, large and brode,
And ffor the syght wonder gode."

The allusion to combs or "kombes" in this enumeration is very interesting, and of a later period (XVII. century), our author gives the following beautiful illustration from the original preserved in the Sauvageot Collection at the Louvre.



In the same chapter comes, of course, much curious and amusing matter relating to the heads and head-dresses of our foremothers—those immense and unwieldy piles of tow, wool, and pomatum, which used to be worn in the last century by the fashionable belles of England. From this chapter we are enabled, by the courtesy of the author, to reproduce for our readers' gratification some engravings, which we give on Plates and , of those fashionable monstrosities which formed so prolific a theme for the pens of the satirists of those days, who told many droll stories concerning them. One writer says, speaking of the enormous size of the heads of the ladies, "It is not very long since that part of their sweet bodies used to be bound so tight, and trimmed so amazingly snug, that they appeared like a pin's head on the top of a knitting-needle; but they have now so far exceeded the golden mean in the contrary extreme, that our fine ladies remind me of an apple stuck on the point of a small skewer." Another writer jocosely says—

"Give Chloë a bushel of horse-hair and wool,
Of paste and pomatum a pound;
Ten yards of gay ribbon to deck her sweet skull,
And gauze to encompass it round.

"Of all the bright colours the rainbow displays,
Be those ribbons which hang on her head;
Be her flounces adapted to make the folks gaze,
And about the whole work be they spread.

"Let her gown be tucked up to the hip on each side,
Shoes too high for to walk or to jump," &c.

And then, after describing other artificial means of adding to the figure, concludes—

"Thus finished in taste, while on Chloë you gaze,
You may take the dear charmer for life;
But, never undress her, for, out of her stays,
You'll find you have lost half your wife!"

Ladies' heads, when dressed in the height of fashion, were not to be disturbed for some time. The process of building up the immense structure was a tedious and expensive one, and the head had to be preserved with great care. So much care, indeed,

was sometimes taken, that ladies provided themselves with a net-bag, which enveloped the whole head, including the face, and fastened round the neck. These they put on when they went to what was supposed to be rest, but which, in reality, must have been torture, and were propped and bolstered up with the utmost care to prevent the structure being damaged. "False locks to supply deficiency of native hair, pomatum in profusion, greasy wool to bolster up the adopted locks, and grey powder to conceal dust," were said to be the characteristics of the prevailing fashion, and these being unopened for a long time together, could not have been very healthful additions to a lady's head. One of the writers makes a hair-dresser ask a lady "how long it was since her head had been opened and repaired?" She answered, "Not above nine weeks!" To which he replied, "That that was as long as a head could well go in summer; and that, therefore, it was proper to deliver it now, as it began to be a little *hasardé*."

The names attached to the different "modes," as given with the engravings, will be seen to be as absurd as the fashion itself—a fashion, we fancy, even in these days of microscopic bonnets and mammoth crinolines, is little likely to be again adopted.

Mr. Rimel's book, which is illustrated by more than two hundred carefully executed engravings, is one we have had much pleasure in perusing, and we cordially recommend it to our readers. Whatever their tastes may be, they are sure to find something to instruct and interest them, and our fair friends may rely on it they will be glad to have it, and its delicious perfume, lying in their drawing-rooms or boudoirs. It is, as we have said, a charming book, and one for which its learned author deserves hearty thanks for producing.

ART OF ILLUMINATING.*

WITHIN the last few years many manuals have been written and published on the art of illuminating—an art which has become as fashionable as it is captivating and beautiful, and for which there has of late been a growing taste. The latest of these manuals which has come under our notice, and certainly one of the best, is Mr. Offor's little work, to which we now wish to direct attention. Unlike most works of the kind, which are usually filled with *designs* for borders, letters, &c., Mr. Offor's manual contains only *examples* of ornamentation, letters, &c., selected and copied with scrupulous fidelity, from original ancient sources. The consequence is, that his illustrations are more valuable, more useful, and in far purer taste than those in any other work of its kind. The examples, which are all rare and choice, have the great advantage of being entirely new to the world of art, being each one copied from the MSS. themselves in the possession of the author's father, the late Mr. George Offor, of Hackney, whose collection and name are universally known.

The selected examples are arranged on eight plates, printed on strong cardboard, and executed with a true antiquarian and artistic touch. They are accompanied by a book of instructions, which gives ample directions for the mixing of colours, the making of raised gold ornaments, and every possible information which can be wanted by the student, and the plates are ingeniously arranged with a number of little marks, by which the original colours are denoted. It is a very excellent little work for the student, and we doubt not will be extensively patronized.

LIFE OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD.

WE have to announce the issue, by Messrs. Virtue, Brothers, of Paternoster Row, of an important work by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., entitled, "The Wedgwoods, being a Life of Josiah Wedgwood, with notices of his Works and their productions, memoirs of the Wedgwood and other families, and a history of the early Potteries of Staffordshire." This valuable work, valuable alike to the antiquary, to the genealogist, the collector, and the general reader, is splendidly illustrated with upwards of one hundred and fifty exquisite engravings, besides a fine portrait by John Taylor Wedgwood, after a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The volume is beautifully bound in bevelled boards, full cloth, green and gold, and with red edges. It is perfect in its typography and general appearance, and is altogether one of the most elegant and useful books for the library or the drawing-room, of the present season. A notice of its contents will appear in a future number.

* *Art of Illuminating without a Master.* By EDWARD OFFOR. London: Newman & Offor, Leadenhall Street. 1864. Plates.





Parker, Earl of Macolesfield.

Bateman, Parker, Levinge.

John Bateman
de Harkington, 1439, 51.

William B. de H. 1457, 76, 92.

Robert B. de H. 1476, 92, 1525.
(ob. ante 15 Nov. 1538.)

William B. de H. 1500, 38, 53.

Richard B. de H. 1561, 73, 44.

da. Sleigh de co. Derby.

Ellen, da. William Topleyes, de Tossington.



William B. de Kilbury,
gen. Under Sheriff
to Henry Bauendish,
Esq., 1580, Sep. 19,
Dec. 1676.

Joana Anthony, B.
sep. 3. Sep. de Harkington,
1639. 2^d. s. nuper
defunct 3.
Aug. 165 Elyth

Hugh Bateman, bar. at law
Esquire to William 1st Earl
of Devonshire, bp. at H. 13, Mch.
1554, living at Meadow-ploche,
1601, built Harkington Hall 1671.
sep. at Colgreave, 23. Feb. 1676.

Margaret, da. Joan, da. John
John Sleigh Mansell, de.
de Harkington, co. Dorset,
Gen. 6. 4 Jan. 1612.
1552, 3. Sep. at
Colgreave, 15 Jan. 1612.

Robert Bateman,
bp. at H. 8. Sep.
1561, Chamb.
& M. P. City of
London, ob. 11
Dec. 1644.

Elizabeth Levinge.
da. P. co. h.
John
Wetherow
de London,
living 1655,
Vla. 2.

Richard Bateman, Anne, da. John Buresford, Grace Bateman,
b. 1586, Sep. 23. Feb. 1651. der. Harkington, b. 1591, bp. 9. Mch. 1589.
(a quo Hugh Bateman, created a bar. 1806, ob. s. p. m. 1824)

George Parker, Richard Bateman, Christian, da. Sir Thomas Kyda & H. Sir William B. Elyth, Sir Anthony B. Elyth
b. 1591 20. May M. of London. Wm. Stone of London, & Middleton, M. of London, da. h. L. Mayor of London, 1644, Robt. Russell
9. 1675, ob. 84. sep. at Harkington of London, Howhall, co. Sheriff of Robt. London, 1644, Robt.
bought Park hall, near the March, Norfolk, created cos. chamb. London, Chestlin & M. P. Ald. of ob. s. p. Ald. of London.
with he rebuilt of Staple, 22. a bar. 1664, & Hunt. London, 1657. London.
Coyney of Hoston Coyney Jan. 1651 2 ob. s. p.

Helen, da. P. co. h. William Parker, de Park hall
John Dams de b. 1622, ob. 1703, commanded p.
baughlog, Divison comp. 4 of Foot at Hopton Heath,
John Coyney. Marston Moor, Naseby, and
Worcester, taken prisoner in
Isle of Sheppy and a great
sufferer for his loyalty during
the Usurpation.)

Budget da. H. Thomas Parker,
James Barry, de Lich. sol. 2^d. s.
de Hopton, (and of Milwich,
by Elyth Parker, Will. proved at
de Brousholme, Lichfield, 1689.
Co. York.
(a quo) Tho. P. ch. Baron of
the Exchequer, & the present
Adm. Sir Wm. P. bart.

Anne, 2^d. da. Robert Parker, Elizabeth, John Sleigh, Anna,
Each Col. Robt. Cupbearer, living
Venable, e. s. 8th to 2. bath. 1675.
Robt. 9. de Anholus, Vla.
ob. 21. June, 1699, ob. Ch.
61, sep. at Wicksworth. 2^d.

Richard Levinge
of Parwich,
Recorder of
Chester, b.
1631, ob. 1697.

Anne, da.
Robt. Bateman
of Middleton,
Hall, co.
Derby.



Bateman.

Thomas Parker
b. at Lich. 23. July, 1666.
ob. in London, 28. Apr. 1732,
Lord high Chancellor, &c.,
created Earl of Macolesfield,
5. Nov. 1721.

Janet, da. P. co. h.
Robert Barry,
s. Richard C.
fellow of S. John's
Camb. & Vicar of Wicksworth,
by Janet Parker, de
Brousholme, ob. 23. Aug. 1733.

Anne Parker,
bp. at Lich. 26
Dec. 1668.

Mary, da. Hon. Robt. Johnston,
one of the barons of the
Exchequer in Ireland,
ob. 1756.

Mary, da.
Sir Savin
Corbyn of
London
Linen
Draper.

Notes, Queries, and Cleanings.

PEDIGREE OF PARKER, &c.

ONE glance at the accompanying pedigree, will surely convince the most sceptical that although a man may be "Derbyshire born and Derbyshire bred," he may, spite of the old saw to the contrary, be both strong in the arm and *strong* in the head.

A family, from which have already sprung a Lord Chancellor, a Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, a Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and a living Admiral of the Fleet, is surely worthy of more than passing notice. It is also remarkable that the two great lawyers, Lord Macclesfield (who, to use Lord Campbell's words, was "more unfortunate than criminal" in his fall from office), and Sir Richard Levinge, both first saw the light much about the same time, in the humble little town of Leek. Whether nepotism flourished as vigorously then as now, and enabled the Chancellor to push his cousin's fortunes in the sister kingdom beyond their due desert, history does not record; but certain it is that both succeeded in founding houses now ranking amongst the highest in the land, and connected with most of the leading families of the present day.

ESLIGH.

DERBYSHIRE DIALECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—In connection with the Derbyshire Glossary, the following anecdote may prove interesting to the readers of the "RELIQUARY."

J. B. ROBINSON.

Derby.

About twenty-five years ago, a gentleman of this neighbourhood invited a thoroughbred Derbyshire native who had rendered him some service, to pay him a visit in London, and on his arrival, in order to make him enjoy himself during his stay, the servant was instructed to show him the various sights of the great metropolis. After these had been inspected, the evening was proposed to be spent at a public-house frequented principally by gentlemen's servants; being by this time well primed with liquor, and a man of an infinite fund of wit and humour, his lively sallies soon made him noticed by the company assembled, but as few of them could understand his broad Derbyshire dialect, the servant had to be interpreter, when they would be convulsed with laughter. In repeating this to me, he said, "When I gen 'em sum brode Shottle tawk I meyd em loff for a quarter of an hour, an' they meyd me drink till e wur welly bussen." After such an introduction and entertainment, most of his evenings were passed at the same place, the room being crowded to hear his jokes and songs, one of which he was nightly called upon to repeat, commencing thus—

"When a wur a youngster abaat a yard heigh,
While sittin a whom ta me mother did cry,
Sich things abaat Lunnun ave heerd folk sey,
Oh let us gang theer wi' aar Dobbin an' Shey.
Wi' me tol de rol liddle lol,
Toi de rol liddle lol ley."

Every evening he had as much liquor given to him as he could drink, and in passing through the streets in the daytime, he was frequently tapped on the shoulder by some one who had heard him at the public-house, with "Here, I say countryman, come and have a glass old fellow, you must not go home yet." But, however, the final night of his stay came at last, and after leaving the company, the landlord of the house called him aside and put five shillings in his hand, gave him what he liked to drink, and told him if he would come and stay with him a month he should have his board and lodging free, and he would pay him a pound a week to entertain the company.

UNPUBLISHED LINES BY BURNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—The following lines have been sent to me by a very old friend, who had them in his possession many years. He assured me they were the production of the Immortal Burns, and gave me permission to use them as I liked. He thought they had not before been published. He informed me that they were read by Ebenezer Elliot at

the Sheffield Institute, in a lecture he delivered there in 1834 or 1835. I send them to you for insertion in the "RELIQUARY," if you think them worthy of a place in its pages.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS BRUSHFIELD.

THE MINISTER.

Our gude-wife she keeps beef and ale,
And tea to treat the Minister;
While I, if hungry, sup the kale,
The beef is for the Minister.
Besides, a bottle she keeps by
To cheer his heart when he's no dry;
While I, the water-pail maun try,
May th' de'il na' trust the Minister.

Our Minister, he has nae pride,
No not a bit the Minister;
He just sits down at our fireside
As he waur no the Minister.
He tak's our gude-wife by the hand,
Says, "John, mon, sit, what mak's yo stand?"
He has the bairns aye at command,
They a' maun ken the Minister.

But still he's usefu' in his place,
He's aye good man, the Minister;
At ilka' feast he says the grace,
Nane fitter than the Minister.
And when the glasses come in view,
He says, "We'll drink, but nae get fou",
Sic things the Lord does not allow,"
But fou' soon gets the Minister!

Our Minister he's now fa'n sick,
Oh wae's wae's me, the Minister;
Wha else maun keep us frae' Auld Nick,
Gif th' Lord should tak' our Minister!
Left to oursel's, he kens for weel,
The brent-up stairs we ne'er can speel,
We maun turn back an' face th' de'il,
Gif th' Lord should tak' our Minister.

He preaches loud, does saftly pray,
And thus aft says the Minister—
"Ye will be sure to find the way,
Gif ye are like the Minister;
Ye'll get a place, ye need na fear,
Be sure that after him ye speer;"
But faith, I doubt when we get there,
We will na see the Minister.

OLD OAK CARVING OF THE LAST SUPPER.

At a meeting (held in May, 1855,) of the Rosicrucians, a brotherhood of antiquaries at Manchester, one of the members gave the following description of an old oak Staffordshire carving:—"This old oak panel measures two feet two inches in length, and thirteen inches in height. It is in very high relief, and represents Jesus and the Twelve Apostles at the table at the Last Supper, much as Leonardo da Vinci has depicted it. Over the Saviour's head is a projecting elliptical canopy with fringed border; and the curtains or draperies from the sides are carried to the ends of the panel in festoons, and there looped up: the extremities hanging down, so as to make a frame for the upper part of the subject. The floor, cut in diamonds, rises to a ridge at the foot of the panel, projecting an inch and a quarter from the level back-ground of the panel; being finished beneath the ridge with a tongue, border, or moulding. The panel has apparently been fixed to some wall by nails, the holes of which are left; but more recently it has been suspended by a cord. The Saviour is seated under a

canopy, wearing a loose red robe; at his right sit the Apostle and Evangelist John, and four other Apostles, whilst a sixth sits at the end of the table. To the left of Jesus is Peter; three others fill that side of the table; a fifth sits on a square moulded box-seat at the end, and next him with his back to the spectator, his left hand clutching the bag, is Judas Iscariot, only half covered with a loose robe. The whole is painted. The robes or garments of the Apostles being green, blue, brown, red, and yellow. The Saviour is evidently speaking, and all his Apostles (except Judas), are in attitudes of listening. Upon the table (covered with a white cloth with a fringed border), in the centre is a dish of some fruit; there is also a large vase, a bowl, a small cup of wine, two round loaves, and a knife: in the front of the table a large flat bowl and a vase of graceful form. The carving is bold and vigorous, though coarse, and doubtless looks coarser from the daub of paint it has received. Its present owner who values it at £10, states that it came from Weaver Hills, near Ashborne, Derbyshire, and that it was supposed to have originally belonged to Crouder Abbey, and to be about four hundred years old."

Uttazeter.

F. REDFERN.

EPITAPHS IN HARTINGTON CHURCHYARD.

The following were copied about fifteen years since, and present many points of singularity:—

JANE RIDGARD.

A tender mother, a virtuous loving Wife,
Once the true model of Connubial life
Is here inter'd. Oh! stop, thou falling tear;
Be hush'd my sorrows, tho' my Jane lies here.
Our bless'd Redeemer call'd her through the skies,
On cherub wings her gentle spirit flies;
Her silv'ry pinions o'er me peacefull wave,
Whilst Angels hymn their harps on her cold grave.

JOHN RIDGARD.

The man whose name's recorded here
Had genius great, Judgment clear;
A genuine son of Tubal Cain,
And could handle well the saw and plain:
A godly fear embued his mind,
Just to himself, to others kind.

WILLIAM DERBYSHIRE.

The man that lies beneath this stone,
Was for his honesty well known;
An industrious wife he had and children kind,
Which gave satisfaction to his mind.
His debts he paid, his grave you see,
Prepare yourself to follow he.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Fame can proclame with truth to one and all,
A Servant more upright no'er lived at Biggin Hall.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M. D.

County Asylum, Chester.

EYAM—SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND CHARACTERS.

SHAKESPEARE, the great interpreter of the human heart, and the minute observer of almost every phase of nature, has strikingly noticed the vast and varied difference of human action and character. Thus, on the subject of laughter and the extreme opposite, he says—

"I'll tell thee, Antoni, there are some men who will evermore peep out of their eyes and laugh like a Parrot at a bagpiper; and others of such a vinegar aspect, that they would not show their teeth by way of smile, though Nestor swore the jest was laughable."

Equally, in numberless other respects, individuals, whether through habit or accident, are actuated by feelings, producing the same opposite results, which may be here slightly instanced in the following notice of certain persons—

Mr. John Marples, Millwright, Baslow, Derbyshire, has attended Eyam Wakes for seventy consecutive Wake-Sundays; he came when a month old at his mother's breast, and the last Wake-Sunday, August 28, 1864, completed his threescore and ten annual visits to the birth-place of his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Brittlebank. In the opposite extreme, is the case of Mrs. Hannah Fearnough, Cropper Street, Sheffield, who was born at Eyam in 1774, and is now enjoying good health in the ninety-first year of her age. Mrs. Fearnough's maiden name was Jackson, she left Eyam with her father when she was ten years old; her first visit to the place of her birth was in her eighteenth year, August 1792, her second and last was July 30, 1864, after a lapse of seventy-two years. From the time of Mrs. Fearnough leaving Eyam to her last visit, four Rectors had enjoyed the living; the inhabitants of the place when she left were, with a solitary exception or two, all passed to the "bourne whence no traveller returns." She attended the church in the afternoon of July 30, last, and spent a few days in the village, knitting and chatting like a "young un." In contrast to these two individuals, may be instanced Cornelius Brushfield, who died December 19, 1784, aged sixty-six years. He was born at a solitary house called Hanging Flat, about a third of a mile south-west of Eyam church, where he lived and died, and who through half a century of his life (it is said through all his life), only visited Eyam once, and that was on the occasion of the great contested election of Harpur and Clarke.†

Eyam

W. WOOD.

DESCRIPTION OF A WATCH.

THE following account of a "New Invented Watch" is copied from the original MS. description in the possession of the Editor. Can any reader of the "RELIQUARY" furnish any information connected with James Wright, or his inventions?

"The description of a New Invented Watch, by James Wright, of Derby, humbly presented to Sir Henry Harpur, Baronet, for his kind Patronage.

"It is an entire Skeleton throughout the whole, so that at one view are seen both the time of the Day, and all the Works in Motion through two Chrystals, which gives it a beautiful appearance, and the Simplicity of the Invention, with the Additional improvements, render it more durable and regular than any before made.

"The Hour Dial is on a New and most accurate plan, being moveable, makes a Revolution every 65 minutes, Having (or Giving) a Diurnal motion, so that One Finger shews both the Hour and the Minute at the same time, and justly represents an Open Wheel with only the Hours cut thereon, which hold it together and has a pleasing effect.

"The Seconds, in particular, have now no interruption from going well, they will be both simple and Steady in their Movements, and less liable to be out of Repair, and 'tis an improvement long wanted in Watches, as the Seconds have hitherto been a very confused Business.

"These Watches in all extreme exercises have the least variation possible, and not so easily injured by a fall, and may be made with any Degree of Flatness, as it no ways effects their regularity, which is not so with others.

"Tho' the Regulator will now be seldom wanted, I have Invented a New One, which I hope for its utility will be approved of.

"During the Winding up the Watch keeps going with the same degree of power, and to prevent accidents there is a Gold Reservoir to confine the Key.

"The Rims of the Case being Concave instead of Convex, are not only more convenient and useful, but truly elegant."

* Mrs. Fearnough can well recollect Cunningham, the Poet. When he was Curate of Eyam she formed one of a class whom he occasionally catechised. He was the author of "Chatsworth," "The Russian Prophecy," "The Naval Triumph," and a "Paraphrase on the 8th Chapter of Job."

† Two able contributors to the "RELIQUARY," T. Brushfield, Esq., J. P., London, and T. N. Brushfield, Esq., Resident Physician, Chester Asylum, are, I believe, connected with the Brushfields of Hanging Flat, Eyam.

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